Representative Men and Women of Cabell County, West Va.

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MARY McKENDREE JOHNSON

Representative Men and Women

of

Cabell County W. Va.

Mary McKendree Johnson

Parkersburg, W. Va.

1929

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Foreword

IN COMPILING these short sketches of representative men and women I have had in mind not so much the payment of due deference to the recognized ability, leadership, and distinctive social qualities of these citizens living out their lives of usefulness and distinction. They may justly claim that recognition from their contemporaries. But when Time, with devastating hand, has obliterated many landmarks and vestiges of local history, then will posterity feel resentment if the records are scant and incomplete.

Every man or woman who, in the smallest way, has contributed to the making of current history, owes it to those who follow in later generations to put at hand in convenient form some record of that life, which may be available for reference in a future which the present has served merely as a substructure, when traditions must be supported by the written word.

Again, in arranging this series of sketches by counties, I have had in mind the importance, as well as convenience, of associating each individual treated with the community, in which he has wrought and to which he has given his life's best efforts.

Parkersburg, W. Va.
1929

MARY MCKENDREE JOHNSON.

MERRITT'S MILL
(Which stood until very recently at the mouth of Mud River)

Early History of Cabell County

MARY MCKENDREE JOHNSON

N tracing the history of any region, the first questions suggesting themselves are: Whence came the men and women who peopled it? and what motive prompted them to choose this particular location for settlement?

Below the Great Kanawha river, along the Ohio, and in the valleys of the Guyandotte and Mud rivers, in the closing days of the eighteenth century, before the actual danger from Indian hostility had abated, many had established their claims to lands in this section of western Virginia. Lured by the tempting offers made by the state of Virginia, of cheap lands on its western frontier, speculators flocked there, procuring at nominal prices, warrants for large tracts of land in the Guyandotte, the Mud, and the Big Sandy valleys.

The settlers, who trooped into these regions, came from the Middle New River settlement, from eastern Virginia and a few from North Carolina and Pennsylvania.

The territory comprising Cabell county was retarded in its settlement, and its first settlers came to a military tract, known as the "Savage Grant." This land grant was made by John, Earl of Dunmore, December 15, 1772, to Captain John Savage and sixty-one soldiers for services in the French and Indian wars. It was first surveyed in 1771 by the ill-fated Captain Crawford under employment of George Washington, and the early grant comprised 28,627 acres extending along the Ohio river, from a distance above the mouth of the Guyandotte, to the mouth of the Big Sandy river, and up that stream on both sides. It is a matter of record that not one of the original grantees located on these lands.

The interest of Captain John Savage in this grant, was purchased in 1772 by William Buffington, who came originally from Pennsylvania, but was living at that time, in Hampshire county, Virginia. By will, dated 1774, but recorded ten years later, William Buffington conveyed this land to his sons, Thomas and William Buffington, in trust for the rest of his heirs.

Thomas Buffington, and brother, Jonathan, came out to this grant in Kanawha county (now Cabell), and the former assumed active control of the lands. These claims were severally disposed of, and interesting litigation followed the partition, which had given dissatisfaction to the original holders of the claims.

History states that the first permanent settlement within the confines of the present county of Cabell, was made at Green Bottom in 1796, by Thomas Hannan, of Botetourt county, Virginia, originally from Frederick county. He is said to have built the first substantial dwelling on the Ohio river, between Point Pleasant and the mouth of the Guyandotte river.

The claims of the various soldiers in the Savage grant, were purchased by men, who are listed in many instances as the first settlers of Cabell county. Settlements followed in quick succession. Thomas Buffington located on the lower side of Guyandotte near the mouth of the river. Here, as early as 1802, the Kanawha county records show that he held license to operate ferries across both the Ohio and the Guyandotte rivers. Colonel William Buffington, son of Thomas

Buffington, was the progenitor of the line of Buffingtons represented in Cabell county today.

John Morris, of Culpeper county, Virginia, reputed the largest landowner in the county, removed in 1803 to the Mud river region, bringing his large family, settling near Bethesda church. He was the father of Edmund Morris, active in the formation of the new county, and of the eminent bishop, Thomas Asbury Morris, who spent his early years in Cabell county.

Before 1800, settlements had been made above the mouth of the Guyandotte river by Thomas and Jeremiah Ward, while near this date, Elisha McComas, of Montgomery county (later Giles) Virginia, located at Salt Rock, in the Guyandotte valley. Among the earliest settlers were: William Merritt, who located at the mouth of Mud river; Thomas, John, and Henry Dundas, of Alexandria; Michael Holland, Manoah Bostick, and Peter Dirton. James Cox, of Buckingham county, Virginia, settled in 1803 in the Mud river district, where John Lillard, of Culpeper, also located early; Edmund McGinnis, in 1802, settled on what is known as the "Shelton place," between Barboursville and Huntington; William Holderby, of York county, Virginia, located at Guyandotte; Jacob Hite, great grandson of Jost Hite, pioneer of the Shenandoah valley, located midway between the towns of Guyandotte and Barboursville; Nathaniel Scales migrated from North Carolina; Henry Brown, Henry Hampton, and, later, Charles Love migrated to this region, from Prince William county, Virginia; the Everetts, and Maupins, from Albemarle; and Allen Rece, from Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Prominent in the pioneer life of Cabell county were: John Simmons, Thomas Kilgore, Sampson, Saunders, and John Laidley.

Some of the settlers were large land holders, and slaveholders. Other important names of pioneer times were: Beuhring, Miller, Poage, Russell, Handley, Johnston, Thornburg, Shelton, Turley, Samuel, Smith, Burks, and others.

Cabell county was taken from Kanawha county, by Act of the Virginia Assembly, January 2, 1809, and received its name from the distinguished governor of Virginia, William H. Cabell. Commissioners appointed to select the place for holding court and for the site of the public buildings for the new county were: John Shrewsbury, David Ruffner, John Reynolds, William Clendennin, and Jesse Bennett.

They made their report May 9, 1809, fixing the mouth of the Guyandotte river on its upper side, in the middle of a field belonging to William Holderby, as the site for the public buildings. However, the first circuit court convened April, 1809, at the house of William Merritt on Ward's plantation, near the mouth of Mud river, with Judge Coalter of the General Court of Virginia, presiding.

Edmund Morris was appointed the first clerk; James Wilson, having taken the oath of attorney, was appointed prosecuting attorney; and Elisha McComas was foreman of the first grand jury. The following lawyers were admitted to practice before the Cabell county bar: Lewis Summers, who became an eminent jurist, Sylvester Woodward, David Cartmill, Henry Hunter, William H. Cavendish, John Matthews, and Ballard Smith. The first marriage license recorded in Cabell county was issued to John Smith and Eliza Fuller.

On the land of Thomas Buffington, in 1810, the town of Guyandotte was established, with Noah Scales, Richard Crump, Henry Brown, Elisha McComas, named among the trustees. The town was not incorporated until January 20, 1849, when it was the most important point industrially in the county of Cabell.

Barboursville was established by Act of the Virginia assembly, 1813, and the trustees included: Elisha McComas. Manoah Bostick, Edmund Morris, Sampson Saunders, and Thomas Hatfield. The town was located upon lands belonging to William Merritt, and becoming the county seat, played an important part in the early life of Cabell county. It also was incorporated January 20, 1849, receiving its charter from the state of West Virginia, February 12, 1867.

The first public buildings were located upon the Holderby land at Guyandotte, known to old residents as "Court House Square," but the county seat was soon removed to Barboursville, and the commissioners reported August 20, 1812, that the court house and jail had been completed.

Here, at Barboursville, the county seat remained until 1887, when, after a bitter fight, it went to the growing city of Huntington, where it has since been located. The old court house, the jail and the whipping post stood on the ground now occupied by Morris Harvey college. Here in the courtyard, direful punishment was meted out to those convicted of theft, who received vigorous lashes laid upon their bare backs. The recollection of this severe infliction of an old penalty lingers with men and women still living, who witnessed the whippings in those early times.

The census of Cabell county, taken in 1810, shows a total of 2717, while that in 1820 indicates that the population had almost doubled in ten years, the figures standing at 4,789. That comparisons may be made between the centers of trade in Cabell county of that day, it may be of interest to note that by 1860, Guyandotte had a population of 536, while that of Barboursville was 339.

When the first settlements were made in Cabell county, the wigwams of the Indians stood in the bottoms of the Guyandotte and interesting remains of that vanishing race are found in the burial mounds along the river, one of the largest at Salt Rock. The first roads followed the Indian trails along the Guyandotte and Mud rivers. Wild animals abounded in pioneer days, including the deer, bear, wild hog, turkey, and the destructive wolf, found in large numbers. The wolves, which preyed upon the folds of the pioneers carrying off their succulent shoats, brought large bounties, and by the Kanawha and Cabell records, the settlers of this region cashed in on these scalps for a period covering fifty years.

The early court records reveal some interesting sidelights on the pioneer life of Cabell county. The "First Families" had their human frailties in that generation as they do in this one. The records show that many a prominent settler was fined for neglecting the roads, for swearing, for gaming—and often for selling spiritous liquors without license. Thomas Ward was "Gentleman Justice" representing this county from 1801 until 1809. He was licensed to perform the rites of matrimony, and many early marriages were solemnized by the justices at that time when ministers of the Gospel were scarce and inaccessible.

From 1801, according to the Kanawha records, roads were being built up the Guyandotte river, across Mud river to the Ohio, down the Guyandotte river from the mouth of Mud river to the mouth of the Guyandotte, touching Buffington's Ferry, while Van Bibber's Ferry, above Guyandotte, was another important objective in the earliest days.

Ferries were licensed by the courts and were operated early in Cabell county. Thomas Buffington was permitted to operate ferries across both the Ohio and the Guyandotte rivers as early as 1802. Ferries across the Ohio above the mouth of the Guyandotte river, below it, and on Mud river were all in operation according to early records of the county.

Court days at Barboursville were the most important events in the life of the county, while muster days shared their interest. The visiting lawyers to the court, the officials, and visitors made lively scenes, and stimulated trade in the thriving little village.

Tavern rates were fixed at that day by the court, and were higher in Cabell, apparently, than in some of the older counties, according to the records which have been preserved. This one is taken from the Cabell record:

Peach brandy, per gal.	$2.00
Whiskey, per gal.	2.00
Best wine, per gal.	6.00
Best punch brandy, per gal.	6.00
Breakfast, dinner, supper	.95
Cider or beer, per qt.	.12
Corn or oats, per gal.	.01½
Gin, cherry bounce, cordial, per half pt.	.18¼
Horse at hay, 24 hrs.	.24
Horse at pasture, 24 hrs.	.12½

Court officers and county officials received meager salaries in these opening days of Cabell county history. "James Wilson, Esquire, prosecutor for the commonwealth," so runs the record, "is allowed five dollars for one day. Edmund Morris, clerk of this court, is allowed ten dollars, and Thomas Ward, sheriff of this county is allowed eight dollars for this term of court." Labor was cheap, and in 1820 the records disclose that Thomas Morris was allowed one dollar for two days' work.

On the court records are spread some interesting appraisements of the estates of the pioneers living one hundred years or more ago. Under date May 20, 1811, the appraisers of the estate of William Toney, Sr., deceased, give the following prices:

Hogs	$2.50
Sheep	1.00
Horses	$20.00 to 60.00
Negro Woman (good)	300.00
Older ones	30.00

Old wills make interesting documents in studying the social life of any period. An appraisement of November 3, 1812, mentions in the home of a pioneer: Stillyards, "Deff" (Delft) ware, ovens, pewter, folding leaf tables, Bible, candlesticks, mills, etc. In the first days of settlement the mortar and pestle were used in pounding grain, and every family had its "hominy block" but a little later soft corn was "gritted" (grated) upon a "gritter" (grater) and by 1809, a crude mill or two had been built along the Guyandotte and Mud rivers, the first one at the Falls of Guyan in 1809. These first grist mills were primitive affairs, and soon others were built at Merritts, Dusenberry's Dam, and in other favorable locations along the streams of the county. Many recall the old "Merritt's Mill" which stood until very recently at the mouth of Mud river.

Settlement in Cabell county was greatly stimulated by the opening of the old "State Road" which led from the East, through the Kanawha valley to the Ohio river. Later, the construction of the James River and Kanawha turnpike was extended to Catletts, at the mouth of the Big Sandy river, and this pike, running through Teays valley (Pea Ridge) was soon connected up with a stretch of

road between Barboursville and Guyandotte. This latter place, the most important point of debarkation and embarkation for the steam boat trade, became the principal village in the county. Stage lines were established on the turnpike, with tollgates along its course. By the year 1837 mail routes were regularly scheduled between Richmond and Guyandotte.

The story of the old James River and Kanawha turnpike furnishes in itself a colorful chapter in the life of western Virginia. Over it flowed the tide of emigration. Pioneer families, by wagon, on horseback, and afoot, followed the westward trail in search of richer lands, and waiting fortunes. Over the pike rolled luxurious carriages, bearing wealthy families to famous Virginia springs, and noted statesmen traversed its course in the lumbering stage coaches on their way to Richmond, the capital, and to return. The farmers along the roadway, did a flourishing business, raising corn in large quantities to feed the enormous droves of hogs that passed daily at certain seasons, over its dusty course on their way to eastern markets.

Taverns sprang up as if by magic, along the thoroughfare, and they gradually grew more commodious with the increase of traffic. The early inns were licensed by the courts, and by the year 1814, Barboursville had a tavern, as did Guyandotte in 1815, and Culloden, in 1818.

By canoe, by flatboat, and finally by keelboat, the early settlers made use of the waterways. In crude boats, the first residents of the Guyandotte valley brought down the river, abundant game, venison, bear meat, as well as ginseng, maple sugar, and other commodities, to barter for scarcer ones, such as salt, which came mainly from the Kanawha valley above. However, it is a matter of record that salt was made in small quantities as early as 1817 at Salt Rock by Thomas Ward.

The steamboat, which was first seen on the Ohio river in 1811, had, by the year, 1824, passed the experimental stage, and in time revolutionized the river traffic. In 1849 the Guyandotte Navigation Company was chartered, and the incorporators included: J. W. Hite, James Emmons, P. S. Smith, N. S. Adams, Robert McKendree, Solomon Thornburg, W. C. Miller, Irvin Lusher, John C. Miller, and John Samuels. This company, with the aid of the state of Virginia, started a series of locks and dams in the Guyandotte river in the interest of steamboat navigation. Six locks were completed by the year 1854, and boats plied regularly over the river, until the flood of 1861 destroyed the system, and the work of repair being interrupted by the Civil War, they were never again put into full operation.

The first steamboat in regular trade on the Guyandotte was the "Major Adrian," which was chiefly engaged in carrying freight, but the "R. H. Lindsay," in 1855 began to run on a fixed schedule, conveying both passengers and freight. Old residents of Barboursville recall how these boats made stops there, when the obliging clerks and negro porters appeared at the landing to assist the ladies on and off. While the trade was brisk for years down the Guyandotte, the Civil War put an end to this enterprise, which made navigation of this stream possible.

The oldest church within the boundaries of Cabell county was the Mud River Baptist church, founded in 1807, with the Reverend John Lee, of southwestern Virginia, as its first minister. The Kanawha county records show a long list of the marriages performed by this well known preacher of pioneer days.

While a Methodist circuit had been established extending to the Guyandotte river, as early as 1804, the church could not be said to have been organized

in the region now Cabell county, as early as this time. According to available records, about 1814 services were held regularly at "Spicewood Flat" cottage, the home of Thomas Asbury Morris, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, who resided a few miles east of Barboursville.

William Paine, who had received his education in England, is said to have organized the first grammar school in the county some time before 1812, for the annals of the times show him to have been conducting such a school by that date.

Upon the present campus of Marshall College, for some years before 1838, stood a crude log building, known as "Mount Hebron," and used by the pioneers as a place of worship on the Sabbath, and for school purposes week days. Here, John N. Peck and his assistant, taught a private school for years. John Laidley, eminent attorney of Cabell county, realizing the need for increased school facilities, undertook to secure funds for a better school building. By an Act of the Virginia assembly, in 1838, Marshall Academy was created. The trustees, Benjamin Brown, F. G. L. Beuhring, John Laidley, William Buffington, John Samuels, James Gallaher, and Richard Brown, purchased one and one-fourth acres of ground from James Holderby, who stipulated in the deed that the property was to be used always for educational purposes. Here a four-room brick building was erected, and the school was named by John Laidley for his friend, Chief Justice John Marshall. By Act of the Legislature, 1858, the name was changed to Marshall College, and in 1867 it passed under the control of the state of West Virginia, becoming a state normal school.

While not of the period under consideration, mention should be made of the other important educational institution of Cabell county, Morris Harvey College at Barboursville. This school was founded in 1888 and named Barboursville Seminary. In the following year, it was taken over by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, when its name was changed to Barboursville College. The first president was the Reverend T. S. Wade. In acknowledgment of the generosity of Morris Harvey, of Fayetteville, West Virginia, in 1901, the board of trustees changed the name of the institution to Morris Harvey College.

Cabell county was gallantly represented in the Civil War in both the Federal and the Confederate service. It is of interest to note that at Barboursville occurred the first skirmish of the war on Virginia soil. The Second Kentucky regiment (Federal) went into camp at Guyandotte, July 13, 1861, and a detachment of four companies marched toward Barboursville. Reaching the Mud river bridge, they were attacked at sunrise, July 14, by a detachment of Confederate militiamen under command of Colonel James Ferguson, and the Border Rangers, under command of Captain Albert Gallatin Jenkins. The Federals lost five men, with eighteen wounded, while the Confederates lost one man, with one wounded. The second skirmish occurred at Pore's Hill (Ona), August, 1861, when 300 Confederates were moving their quarters to the Mud River Baptist church, and were fired upon by 500 Federals of the Fifth West Virginia Infantry. Two other slight brushes took place during this conflict, but the most destructive casualty for Cabell county in the Civil War, was the burning of Guyandotte by the Federal troops. Under command of Colonel Zeigler, the Fifth West Virginia Infantry set fire to the town in reprisal for the attack of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry (Confederate) troops upon the Ninth West Virginia Infantry, then being recruited there, under command of Major Whaley. The greater part of the village was destroyed, and a few days later, the large flouring mill of Dr.

Thomas Buffington was fired, as well as other important buildings, which had previously escaped the torches of the soldiers.

Before this town could be rehabilitated, and become again the center of the industrial life of Cabell county, an important episode in the history of this region diverted interest from Guyandotte, and transferred it to a section of the county below there. This, was the building of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, which marked the decline of Guyandotte, and the rise of another city, Huntington, destined to become from that day forward, the hub of development and progress in Cabell county. This railroad sounded the knell of the interesting old turnpike traffic, reduced the river trade, and became the biggest factor in the rapid growth of southwestern West Virginia.

Cabell County and the Early Wars

HILE Cabell county had not been created and no settlements had been made at the beginning of the Revolution, it is a matter of record that a number of Revolutionary soldiers lived later within its boundaries. Among the pensioners of the American Revolution noted in the archives of the state of West Virginia, as living in Cabell county, may be named: Thomas Chandler, Larose Merritt, Robert Rutherford, William Steel, Asha Crockett, Valentine Bloss, Thomas Laidley, John McComas, Henry Peyton, Thomas Roberts, Allen Rece, John Stephenson, Nathaniel Scales, James Turley, James Gellenwater, Adam Crom, William Meade, John Adkins, Peter Sullivan, and James Cox, while John Everett and John Lillard were among others who lived within the county's boundaries in early days.

Quite a number of the leading families were represented in the French and Indian wars of 1783-'95. John Morris, then of Kanawha county, commanded a company of Rangers from that county, called into service, May 1, 1791, while others are named in the roster of Captain Hugh Caperton's company, drawn from the counties of Greenbrier, Wythe, Kanawha, Montgomery, and doing duty at Fort Lee in 1793.

In the War of 1812, the county of Cabell was represented by the 120th Regiment, Thirteenth Brigade, Third Division, with the following officers in command: Colonel Elisha McComas, Majors Manoah Bostick and Samuel Smiley.

Captain Simmons' Rifle Company, attached to the 120th Regiment of Cabell county, was called into service April 19, 1812. On September 3, 1812, General Barbour called into the field, the whole of the detachment of infantry, of the line, light infantry, and riflemen of the 120th Regiment of Cabell county. A cavalry company commanded by William Brumfield saw service in the War of 1812 on the Atlantic seaboard.

Captain Elisha Wesley McComas and First Lieutenant Joseph Samuels raised a volunteer company recruited from Cabell county and other counties bordering on the Ohio river, for service in the war with Mexico.

This volunteer company was attached to the Eleventh United State Infantry, as Company C, and was one of the four companies from the state of West Virginia, to see service upon the battlefields of Mexico.

The story of the part Cabell county has played in the Civil War, the Spanish-American conflict, and the more recent World War, is too important and too extensive for treatment in so limited a space. Some time the records of the brave soldiers who participated in these wars will be accurately and carefully compiled and preserved in their proper connection with the history of Cabell county.

A Brief History of Huntington

MARY MCKENDREE JOHNSON

HE history of the founding of Huntington is closely interwoven with that of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

Not much more than half a century ago, the site of the most beautiful city in West Virginia, was covered with farmlands sparsely settled. When Collis P. Huntington, railroad magnate, sought a western terminus at the Ohio river for the road building from Richmond across the Alleghenies, he sent a representative to West Virginia to choose the location. The contract for the building of the road was closed in 1869, and in that winter, at the solicitation of Mr. Huntington, his brother-in-law, Colonel D. W. Emmons of New York, came out to make this choice and to secure options on the land needed.

Colonel Emmons arrived in the winter of 1869-70, and after first carefully scrutinizing the site between the Big Sandy river and Twelve Pole creek, including the town of Ceredo, he turned to the land lying west of the Guyandotte river on the south bank of the Ohio river, extending to Twelve Pole below. Here, Colonel Emmons secured options on twenty farms. Carefully considering the claims of Guyandotte, a thriving little town and the main shipping point on the Ohio in Cabell county, Colonel Emmons selected "Holderby's Landing" below Guyandotte as the location of the new town, which was to become the City of Huntington. This choice has fully vindicated the rare vision of the founders of the future metropolis, who foresaw the vast possibilities this fortunate selection offered.

The first locomotive was landed August 11, 1871, and trains were running to Huntington by the winter of 1871-72, connecting with Cincinnati by boat on the Ohio river and by stage to the east for a distance of seventy-five miles between Kanawha Falls and White Sulphur. By January 29, 1873, the entire line was in operation and President Wickham with his party passed over the road in a Richmond special formally opening it, including in the ceremonies the mingling, at Huntington, of water from the historic James river with that of the Ohio.

Huntington, named in honor of Collis P. Huntington, was incorporated by special Act of the West Virginia legislature, February 27, 1871. It received its new charter in 1900, which since then has been frequently amended to include, a change of boundaries, the creation of a park commission, and the prescribing of corporate limits, with numerous other provisions. The ancient town of Guyandotte has been absorbed by this rapidly growing city.

Huntington was laid out with the well defined purpose of creating a city in the due course of time. Lying along the south bank of the Ohio river, the valley stretches for ten miles, with a breadth of a mile and a half, furnishing exceptional possibilities for expansion. The spacious avenues parelleling the Ohio river are crossed at right angles by broad streets, maintaining a width of from sixty to one hundred feet, and both avenues and streets are named in numerical succession.

One of the dominant factors in the early growth of Huntington and its surrounding territory, was the Central Land Development Company of West Virginia. Its general superintendent was Colonel Delos W. Emmons, and its

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agent, General John H. Oley, who in 1871, was appointed by the stockholders of the company to superintend the work of development.

The original form of government of the City of Huntington was the old one of mayor and council rule. The first officers were: Colonel Peter Cline Buffington, mayor; John H. Oley, recorder; E. T. Mitchell, D. W. Emmons, J. O. Wall, W. H. Hagen, and E. S. Holderby, councilmen. The initial meeting was held in the office of Dr. J. O. Wall, early physician of Cabell county.

At the time Huntington was created, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was operating its line to Parkersburg, and much traffic passed from the upper terminus by boat to points on the Ohio river below. When the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad was built, much of the river traffic was immediately diverted from Guyandotte, main shipping point on the Ohio river in Cabell county, to the new town below there.

In the early seventies, the principal business of Huntington centered around the river front, within close reach of the wharf. A closeup view of the business life of Huntington in the first years of its existence may prove interesting by way of comparison with that of the present day metropolis. The oldest business district on the Ohio river front centered at Second Avenue and Seventh Street. A disastrous fire in 1880 destroyed much of this former section which, in rebuilding, expanded to take in Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street.

For years the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad had its passenger station on the water front, while its traffic interchange between Cincinnati and Huntington was effected by means of boats on the Ohio river. Among the steamboats in this early trade were, the Fleetwood, the Telegraph, and the Ohio No. 4.

Huntington, in the seventies, was a primitive river town, with dirt streets, over which the horses and patient oxen floundered, often mired in the mud which threatened to engulf them, while early ordinances show that hogs and live stock generally roamed at will through the main streets of the town. Other details included narrow board sidewalks, public wells, kerosene-lighted street lamps, and a volunteer fire department, which depended upon cisterns for its water supply in case of emergencies. Not until 1880, did Huntington have an organized paid fire department.

Among the earliest hotels were: the Merchants, on Second Avenue and Ninth Street; the Commercial, and Ware's Hotel, which stood on the corner of Second Avenue and Eighth Street, directly opposite the steamboat landing. These old hotels catered largely to the steamboat trade, and among the boats running on regular schedules in this period were the Fanny Dugan, Fleetwood, Andes, Emma Graham, Johnny Wise, Telegraph, Mountain Belle, J. C. Crossley, Chesapeake, and Julia No. 2. The colorful annals of the steamboat life on the Ohio in that day, make an interesting chapter in the history of West Virginia.

The first newspaper printed in the new town of Huntington was, "The Independent," which put out its last issue at Guyandotte, August 10, 1871, and transferred to Second avenue, Huntington, where it was afterward published, with O. G. Chase, as editor. The Independent company, also printed the first Huntington daily sheet, known as the "The Daily Press," issued in 1872. Closely following the Independent was "The Huntington Argus," which made its first appearance May 25, 1872, printed by William F. Wallace and Company.

Among early business firms established by 1872 were: dry goods, T. S. Garland & Company, C. A. Harrison, and F. C. Morallee: clothiers, Gideon L.

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Wise & Company, and L. Jacobs; grocers, Laidley & Johnston, Russell & Miller, J. W. Verlander, and L. Doolittle; druggists, J. N. Russell, Wall & Buffington; shoes, K. Dellabar, and Charles Frazier; paints and varnishes, C. N. Lallance; grain and seeds, A. J. Enslow; hardware, Thomas Medford; lumber, J. R. and R. Shore; bakers, Snider & Brother, while in the Burdick block on Third avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, was the regulation ice cream "saloon" of that period.

A local market report of this day follows:

Sugar, N. O. raw	.12½
Bacon and ham	.14
Sides	.10
Shoulders	.07¼
Potatoes (bu.)	.40
Beans, lb.	.05
Hominy	.05
Cheese	.20
Rice	.10
Flour, bbl.	10.00
Butter	.25
Eggs	.15
Candles, lb.	.25
Coal oil, gal.	.35

Kanawha salt was largely advertised in the early issues of the Huntington papers.

The first bank organized in Huntington was, "The Bank of Huntington," founded in 1872, and capitalized at $25,000. Its first officers were: Colonel Peter Cline Buffington, president; John Hooe Russell, cashier; John N. Buffington, D. W. Emmons, J. H. Poage. P. C. Buffington, W. H. Hagen, and Robert T. Oney, directors. This old bank, standing on the corner of Third avenue and Twelfth street, was once robbed by the Jesse James band, a notorious gang of highwaymen.

Among the Cabell county lawyers, practicing in the early seventies, were: W. T. Thompson, Eustace Gibson, Thomas H. Harvey, W. H. Hagen, Ira McGinnis, B. J. McComas, James H. Ferguson, Lucien Ricketts, Albert Laidley, Thomas W. Taylor, Evermont Ward, J. N. Layne, and others.

From meetings in a small edifice, Holderby's Chapel, places of religious worship in Huntington, were added in quick succession. Before the year 1861, only the Baptist and Methodist churches were well organized in Cabell county. By the year 1872, a Huntington directory shows that religious denominations had rapidly expanded their field of activity. While no church edifices had been completed at that time, the Presbyterians were meeting in Pilgrim Hall, situated on Third avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, also in Burdick Hall; the Congregationalists held services in Pilgrim Hall; the Christian congregation assembled in the "new school building" at the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventh street; the Protestant Methodists met in Trinity Hall on Third avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets; while the Methodist Episcopal and the Baptist churches worshipped in Garrett and Gibson's Hall. Among the first preachers in Huntington were: Edward Valentine Jones, Methodist; C. S. Walker, Congregational; J. D. McClintock, Presbyterian; and J. D. Kibler, Methodist.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF HUNTINGTON

The first Sunday school was organized in 1872, meeting in the carpenter shop of A. B. Palmer, on Third avenue.

Among the fraternal organizations in Huntington in 1872 were, the Masons, who assembled in Parsons Hall, on Third avenue and Ninth street, and the Odd Fellows, meeting in Johnston's Hall on Third avenue at Tenth street.

An early educational survey of Huntington shows that Marshall College had become a State Normal school by Act of 1867, although as Marshall Academy it had been an educational factor of that section since its creation in 1838. The first public school was organized in 1872, when a new building was erected at the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventh street.

The two most important contributions to the early industrial growth of Huntington came from the operations of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad shops, begun in 1871, and the Ensign Manufacturing Company, which became the American Car and Foundry Company. This latter industry was brought into West Virginia through the influence of Collis P. Huntington and Senator P. T. Barnum, who prevailed upon Ely Ensign to locate in Huntington, where he organized the Ensign Manufacturing Company, becoming its first president.

Huntington began to grow to an appreciable extent during the eighties. In this decade, the first street car service was established, with horse drawn cars on a railway built in 1884 by J. L. Caldwell along Third avenue, connecting Huntington with Guyandotte.

The first wholesale house was established in 1883, and in 1887, the firm of Harvey, Fuller & Hagen was organized. The town took on other aspects of progress, including waterworks, for which a franchise was secured under date December 4, 1884. Not until 1890 was any street paving done, and this same year sewers were also laid.

Huntington became the county seat late in the eighties, when the court house, which was located at Barboursville was removed to the former city. The chamber of commerce was organized in 1895, and has functioned actively much of the time since then. The Camden Inter-State Electric railway, the first of its kind to operate in West Virginia, was built in 1899, connecting Ashland, Kentucky with Huntington, by way of Kenova, adding a new impetus to the development of Huntington from the West.

In 1899, the West Virginia Home for Incurables was established, and this state institution has grown enormously with the intervening years, becoming later the Huntington State Hospital.

Another new element in the growth of Huntington in this period was the building of the Ohio River railroad. Chartered in 1881, it began operating from Wheeling to Huntington in 1888, and in 1893, was extended to the Big Sandy river. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad absorbed this line in 1901, and it now operates as the Ohio River division.

The development of the territory adjacent to Huntington on the west was stimulated in this period by the activity of the Huntington and Kenova Land Development Company, organized in 1890, with R. H. Prichard, of Catlettsburg, president; Major George McKendree, vice-president, and J. L. Caldwell, treasurer and general manager. This company was instrumental in founding Central City, Kellogg, and Kenova.

The oldest newspaper in existence in Huntington today is the Huntington Advertiser, evening daily, founded in 1889, and published by J. H. Long & Com-

pany. The Herald-Despatch followed, in 1891, and now these papers appear in their respective fields, as evening and morning dailies, with a joint Sunday edition.

During this decade the Huntington Woman's club, the largest organization of women, was founded in 1898, and the Carnegie library was opened four years later in 1902.

The progress of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad has been followed by successive steps in the growth of Huntington. In its earliest days of operation, the service was extremely limited, when in the beginning the engines were fired with cordwood, and not even mail service was put into operation for some time. By 1880, the road was extended to the Big Sandy river, where a bridge was constructed, and by 1889, the line was completed to Cincinnati. The construction of the Huntington and Big Sandy railroad opened up rich territory, and the Guyan Valley railroad, beginning eight miles east of Huntington, traverses the fertile Guyandotte valley, releasing vast resources in mineral and timber, which have contributed enormously to the latter day progress and wealth of Huntington. The output of coal alone from this region grew in twenty years to more than twenty million tons annually.

Huntington is served by three great railway systems, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Norfolk and Western railroads, while with them connect fifteen important trunk lines, within a radius of 175 miles, making this city one of most favorable location in a commercial sense.

The Government has put in a system of locks and dams in the Ohio river, assuring a nine foot stage of water all the year around. Now, much traffic follows the river, where packets are in trade between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, touching regularly at Huntington.

Huntington received its new charter in 1900, and in 1909, the new commission form of municipal government was adopted. Now the city boasts a fine city hall, and the election of the commissioners is held triennially in May.

From the beginning of the twentieth century, Huntington has seen phenomenal growth in population. A look at the figures below will disclose the rapidity of its expansion.

The estimated population,

In 1875 was 500	In 1885 was 6,000
In 1878 was 1500	In 1890 was 10,200
In 1880 was 3500	In 1900 was 12,000

Now, the City of Huntington has approximately 85,000 population, a record of growth unequalled by any other city of West Virginia.

A fine new highway bridge over the Ohio river at Huntington, now connects the hard surfaced routes of Ohio directly with those of West Virginia, making Huntington the gateway of the state from west and northwest. The famous Midland Trail touches here, and opens up contacts east and west, including connection with the Shenandoah valley, rich in historic traditions. The Trail was the first direct east and west route completed across the state of West Virginia and follows rather closely the old James River and Kanawha Turnpike, which played an important role in the early history of Cabell county.

Huntington is decidedly proud of her schools, and a survey of 1928 showed thirty-four grade school buildings, nine handsome high school structures, one parochial school, and two business colleges.

Marshall College, the leading educational institution of the southwestern section of West Virginia, has grown in three quarters of a century from a small four room building to an institution of imposing proportions, with twenty-five acres of campus in the heart of the city, and a group of fine buildings, with the second largest enrollment among the educational institutions of West Virginia.

A decidedly attractive feature of the modern city of Huntington is its excellent system of parks, nine in number, with an area of 300 acres. The fine boulevards, the exceptionally handsome homes, with the added advantages of natural charm of setting, have made Huntington known as The City Beautiful of West Virginia. The South Side, before 1900, was farmland, and now is fully developed making it one of the handsomest residential sections of the city.

The banking institutions have recent estimated resources of thirty millions, and Huntington boasts the largest banking firm in the state, the First Huntington National bank. Numerous hotels, and hospitals, are other indications of progress in this modern metropolis.

The tobacco growers are largely represented in this region, while other agricultural interests are well distributed and diversified in the surrounding section which Huntington serves.

Civic enterprise, including an active chamber of commerce has been a large contributing factor in the growth of Huntington, which may justly be termed the most outstanding city of the state, when judged by its development in the brief period of its history, a span of little more than half a century.

The Guyandotte Valley

MARY MCKENDREE JOHNSON

HE valley of the Guyandotte was a picturesque region before the onslaught of progress robbed it of its pristine loveliness. Along the densely wooded river banks, stately elms, white boled sycamores, and blooming poplars almost locked branches above the ripples of the stream, flowing in its narrow channel.

Nature has been prodigal in her endowment of this valley. Along its upper reaches, bloom the fringe-tree, the magnolia, the tulip tree, while in the hazy autumns of earlier days, the fox grapes hung in purple-fruited festoons from the stippled branches of the lofty trees along the shore. Skirting the pasture margins in the shadow of the stake-and-rider fencerows, in fall time were found the pawpaws, laden with luscious fruit. These same fences zigzagged below the overgrown meadows bordered with flaming sumac and tangled sweetbrier. Above, on the hillsides, were the tawny and russet shades of oak, interspersed with vivid splashes of gum and maple. These wooded hills sloped almost to the river's brim, except in the wider bends with flaring bottoms, fertile for the small farmers along the water course.

Here, following this stream, may be recalled the little clearings, on the hillsides, dotted with patches of turnips, or young tobacco, a green as tender as tint of chrysophase; the bottom farms in earlier times, with corn and sugar cane or broom; the little log cabins in the hollows, with their wood piles in front, their wash kettles to the rear, their ox carts, and omnipresent "houn' dawgs" trailing in the woodlands close by. All this is a composite picture of an old valley rapidly changing contour and customs.

And the flora! Does any region have a more beautiful variety of wild flowers? These clearings below the woodlands showed the gay mountain pink, the sweet william, lavender and blue, the deeply purple violet, the swaying anemones, the azalea, crowsfoot, and a wide display of spring beauties. Almost to the water's brim grew fragrant dog-tooth violets, white and yellow, the starry bloodroot, and in the ravines, immersed in luxurious growth of bracken, were found the bluebells of heavenly hue. These and many more grow in the valley of the Guyandotte, which has deserved to be more widely known for its natural charm of scenic loveliness.

The most colorful part of the picture in an earlier time was to be found in the river life. Rafting on the Guyandotte was filled with high adventure. Fine poplar, oak, and other hardwoods, snaked from the hillsides in the upper valley, were rafted down the river to Guyandotte when the freshets and currents favored the running.

And those boatmen! They were a picturesque crew some fifty years ago. Guiding their narrow, awkward, serpentine crafts with creaking rudder and heavy poles, they strained and sweated, sang or swore, as they negotiated the tricky bends in this river of winding curves.

The boatmen were regular fellows and "took theirs straight." Good old "Red Eye" in the big brown jug was usually important cargo. It was anodyne to banish memory of the hardships, the icy contacts with the water, and the

chill of the blasts, which swept from the mountains down the shallow gorge. These boatmen were master hands at swearing, and they were often so boisterous that children playing along the banks ran away in fright as they heard these raftsmen sweeping by, yelling and swearing lustily. Yet, they were only a lot of mountaineers taking their trips as high adventure.

Their singing is a vivid memory with those who have heard it. They sang such rollicking tunes as, "Dance, Boatmen, Dance!" "Big Black Dog on a Sourwood Mountain," "Little Brown Jug," as well as the plaintive old ballads, centuries old, brought over by their ancestors when they crossed the Atlantic.

Sometimes the wind and current overcame these boatmen, and they snubbed their cables around trees on the bank, seeking friendly shelter and food at a farmhouse along the way, to start the following morning, at break of day. When they were at journey's end, and their hard trip behind them, then did they often let their high spirits run riot. These same high spirits have been known to land them occasionally in the caravanserie presided over by a none too genial host, the Cabell county jailer.

The Guyandotte valley even through the eighties and nineties furnished recollections pleasant to contemplate in passing. Gone are the sleepy old Dobbins, with mud-bespattered saddlebags swung over their fat sides, on which the preacher, the teacher, yes, and the country doctor, rode to their appointments. They followed the muddy trail of the old dirt roads, often so deep in mud that they would have been engulfed, had they not taken to the meadows along the route to circumvent the treacherous holes ready to mire them.

Yes, gone from the Guyandotte valley are many of the signs and symbols of an earlier day. Gone, with the little log cabins basking in the sunlight in the newgrounds along the hillsides, and the picturesque water mills; gone with the old customs of quilting bees, spinning, hand weaving, and other vestiges of a tranquil life in an inland country.

Now over fine hard-surfaced roads whizz hundreds of automobiles, which may in years to come be reckoned as symbols of twentieth century progress.

Yes, the valley is certainly looking up today, but still like Banquo's ghost that will not down, recurs to the writer, memories of that valley in its heyday of loveliness, with wooded shores and heights, old manners and customs, as it smiled through the long summer days, leaving its heritage of beauty forever impressed upon the minds of those who knew it and loved it in those olden times.

Morris Harvey College

ANY are the historical facts which cluster about the time-honored campus of Morris Harvey College. Barboursville. West Virginia. The old campus was originally county land. when Barboursville was the county seat of Cabell county. and on this land stood the county court house and jail.

In the days when criminals under sentence of death were executed there. an old locust tree. which stood on the front of the campus. was used as a gallows. On land recently acquired by the college. 600 Confederate soldiers. of the command of General Henry A. Wise entrenched themselves. to be driven out on July 16. 1861. by Cox's Second Kentucky Regiment. The old trenches were to be seen plainly until a very recent time when McDonald Hall. one of the new school buildings. was erected upon the spot.

The institution was founded in 1888. as Barboursville Seminary. and in 1889 passed into the hands of the Western Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. South. The old court house was remodelled and added to. making an Administration building. About the old jail building was erected a dormitory. which completely hid the original structure. In this status the school continued to function until the close of the spring semester of 1909. Degrees in Education. Literature. Arts. and Sciences. were conferred. At this time. the educational requirements of the state. and the endowment requirements of the General Board of Education of the Church. were so raised that standard college rank was lost. and the institution became a junior college. remaining as such until 1919.

Mr. Morris Harvey. a resident of Fayetteville. West Virginia. in 1901. became interested in education. and his attention was turned toward Barboursville College. In recognition of his liberal gifts to it. the Board of Trustees changed the name of the school to Morris Harvey College.

Beginning in 1919. under permission of the General Board of Education of the Church. and the State Board of Education. a year's work was added each term until the college became again of standard rank. In 1921. a class with degrees in Arts and Sciences was graduated. after a lapse of more than a decade. Work of high school grade being offered by the school previous to this time. was removed a year at a time until the Morris Harvey Academy. formerly conducted in connection with the college. was entirely removed. its last class graduating in 1927.

The school holds a reputation for thorough work and for graduating students. who succeed. A program to erect eight new buildings was opened in 1927. McDonald Hall. fireproof dormitory. being built then at a cost of $100.-000. This was followed in 1928. by a new Rosa Harvey hall. costing $150.000. The Hallanan building. to house class rooms and offices is scheduled for 1929. and following it. a library. science hall. chapel and auditorium. new administration building. and a building for the school of music.

The institution grants Bachelor degrees in Arts and Sciences. and certificates in music and other work.

The former presidents who have served this institution are listed below, with their respective terms of office:

Rev. T. S. Wade
1888-1890

Robert W. Douthat
1890-1895

J. P. Marshall, A.M.,
1895, elected to complete the year after President Boland's resignation.

T. C. Atkeson, A.M., Ph.D.,
1896-1897

Zephanias Meek, D.D.,
1897-98

S. F. McClung, D.D.,
1897-1900

D. W. Shaw, A.B.,
1900-1909

R. H. Alderman, A.B.,
1909-1914

Paul H. Willis, B.D., M.A.,
1914-1916

U. V. W. Darlington, D.D.,
1916-1920

R. T. Webb, D.D.,
1920-1922

C. S. Pettis, A.B., A.M.,
1922-1923

R. T. Brown, A.B., D.D.,
1923-1926

U. V. W. Darlington, D.D.,
1926-1927

Robert H. Ruff, A.B., A.M., B.D.,
1927-1929

Dr. George West Diehl
1929-

A group of old buildings on the Morris Harvey College Campus. The former Barboursville Methodist Church, South, was made into a library. The former Cabell County Court House, remodeled and added to, is being used as an Administration Building, East Hall, on the right, was once a general store, later a hotel. The old Rosa Harvey Hall, in the background, is said to have been constructed about the old Cabell County jail.

At the left, one of the new buildings on the campus, McDonald Hall, $100,000 fireproof dormitory for men. Eight such new buildings are either in use, now under construction, or provided for, all of Early American Colonial architecture.

NORTHCOTT SCIENCE HALL AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Marshall College

THE oldest educational institution in southwestern West Virginia is Marshall College, located at Huntington, West Virginia.

Realizing the educational needs of that section, a small group of pioneers, under the leadership of John Laidley, early Cabell countians, raised funds for a school building, which became Marshall Academy established in 1838, by Act of the Virginia legislature. One and one-fourth acres of ground was purchased from James Holderby, who stipulated in the deed that the land was to be used exclusively for school purposes. Upon this site was erected a four-room brick structure, and the first instructors were, John N. Peck and his assistant, Mr. Shepherd. The trustees of Marshall Academy were, Benjamin Brown, F. G. L. Beuhring, James Gallaher, John Laidley, William Buffington, John Samuels, Richard Brown, B. F. Smith, and G. W. Summers. Mr. Laidley, a friend of Chief Justice John Marshall, honored his friendship by naming the new academy for the eminent jurist.

The school was conducted as a private institution of learning, and many of the prominent men of Cabell county received their educational training within its walls. In 1858, under the principalship of B. H. Thackston, the Virginia legislature changed the name of the institution to Marshall College.

After a somewhat trying existence during the Civil War and after, the legislature of the new state of West Virginia, in 1867, took over the school, and made it a state normal college, under control of a state board of regents which was created at that time.

At this period, the state bought more ground and materially increased the acreage in the campus. Marshall College then became the parent normal school of the state, and following this five other normal schools were established by the West Virginia legislature. However, although recognized as the leading normal school of the state, the work of Marshall College was strictly of an academic character for many years. Not until 1900, under the presidency of Lawrence J. Corbly, was any effort made to organize a model training school. And by 1902, the nucleus of a department of education had been established.

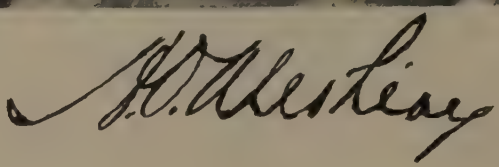
In February, 1920, by action of the State Board of Education it became a Teacher Training College, conferring its first degrees in June, 1921. In December, of the year following this, the institution received a further stimulus to its rapidly expanding policies, when it was authorized to grant the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Not until June, 1928, was a degree of L.L.D. conferred, when Dwight M. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, was honored by having this degree conferred upon him by Marshall College within whose walls he had first seen the light at the time his father was principal of this institution.

Under authority of the State Board of Education a greater expansion followed, when Marshall College, in June, 1924, formally organized its College of Arts and Sciences. With the College of Arts and Sciences are affiliated the two-year engineering course, the pre-medical, and the pre-law courses.

Although Marshall College has no endowment, the Alumni Association has launched an ambitious plan to raise a centennial memorial fund of $100,000. The property now owned has a value close to the three million dollar mark.

Located in the rapidly growing city of Huntington, with the interest of the community centered in it, Marshall College, which is second in attendance and size in West Virginia, to the State University, promises to become in a short while, one of the leading educational institutions of the entire Ohio Valley section of the United States.

The standing and prestige of the college has increased materially under the guidance of its present president, Morris P. Shawkey. The institution has a membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; in the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States; and in the Association of American Colleges; while its Teachers College is ranked first class by the American Association of Teachers Colleges, of which it is a member.



Henry Onderdonk Aleshire

HE Aleshire family, of Scotch-Irish extraction, settled in Page county, Virginia in Colonial times.

Reuben Aleshire, grandfather of HENRY O. ALESHIRE, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1806. He came, when a young man to Gallia county, Ohio, settling at Gallipolis, where he was engaged in the flour milling business for years. He died in 1886. His wife—a daughter of Luther Shepard, prominent pioneer of Gallia county—was born 1813 and died 1889, spending practically all her life in Gallipolis.

The Shepard line of Henry O. Aleshire's family was distinguished for its military service. His great-great-grandfather, Enoch Shepard, was a soldier in the Revolution, while his great-grandfather, Luther Shepard, was a colonel in the War of 1812.

The Aleshire line, also, has an enviable military record. The uncle of Henry O. Aleshire, Major General James B. Aleshire, born 1856, a graduate of West Point, after forty years of brilliant service retired as Quartermaster General in 1916. Charles C. Aleshire, another uncle of Henry O. Aleshire, was Captain of the 18th Ohio Battery, with the Federal forces, during the Civil War.

Edward Shepard Aleshire, father of Henry O. Aleshire, was born 1842, at Gallipolis, Ohio. His military record was also a fine one. He was mustered into service with the Union forces, during the Civil War, May 28, 1862, in the Eighty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He became Captain of Co. F., Second Ohio Heavy Artillery and participated in many stirring engagements, taking part in the siege of Harper's Ferry. Commander of Fort Lytle, Bowling Green, Kentucky, member of the General Courts Martial at Bowling Green, and Louisville, Kentucky, he also saw service under General Wheeler in Tennessee. He commanded Fort Dickinson, Knoxville, Tennessee, and was Judge Advocate of General Court Martial and Military Commander, of the Twenty-third Army Corps, Army of Ohio. Mr. Aleshire engaged in the flour milling business for years in partnership with his father at Gallipolis. He came to Huntington, West Virginia, in 1896. Here he resided until his death in 1904. He married, November 10, 1866, at Gallipolis, Justine Onderdonk, daughter of Henry M. Onderdonk, an eminent editor of Hempstead, Long Island, New York. Seven children were born of this union.

HENRY ONDERDONK ALESHIRE, son of Edward S., and Justine (Onderdonk) Aleshire, was born April 19, 1869, in Gallipolis, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Gallia county, graduate of the Gallipolis High school, and attended Gallia Academy.

Removing to Huntington, West Virginia, in 1890, Mr. Aleshire entered the First National bank as bookkeeper. He has been with various Huntington banks, and on March 25, 1912, organized the Day and Night bank, which later, in 1923, marged with the Huntington National Bank. He was vice-president of the Huntington National bank until its merger in 1925 with the First National bank, when he became vice-president under the new organization.

He resigned this office, April 1, 1925, to become vice-president of the American Bank and Trust Company. In September, 1924, he was elected president of the Coal Exchange bank which he helped to organize.

With all his business duties, Mr. Aleshire has devoted much of his time to his community in its religious, its social and its civic life. He has occupied the office of President of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce for two terms, when his regime was marked as a period of notable progress in the civic life of Huntington; President of the West Virginia Bankers' Association, 1918; President of the Presidents' Club of the West Virginia Bankers' Association; Chairman of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Liberty Loan campaigns for Cabell county; appointed by Governor Cornwell, October 12, 1900, as a member of the State Council of Defense; and a Four-Minute man. Vestryman and treasurer of Trinity Episcopal church, since 1924; member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Kiwanian; Elk; member of the Sons of the American Revolution; member of the Civic Legion; and a Democrat—Mr. Aleshire's record of service has demonstrated the valuable contribution he has made as a citizen to his community and to his country.

He married, December 2, 1904, Grace Shepard, daughter of Calvin Alexander and Margaret (Menager) Shepard. Her ancestry is a notable one, and she is by her descent: A Colonial Dame, Daughter of the American Revolution; Daughter of 1812; and member of Pilgrims.

ROBERT LAMLEY ARCHER

Robert Lamley Archer

HE family of Archer as represented in the person of ROBERT LAMLEY ARCHER cannot trace its lineage far back in American history, for Thomas J. Archer, father of Robert L. Archer, was born in Penrith, Cumberland county, England, and came in 1861, after his marriage, to America, locating in Hamilton county, Ohio. From there he removed in 1871 to Huntington, where he was engaged until the time of his death in 1876 in the mercantile business. It was from his second wife, Frances Louise (Mather) Archer, mother of Robert L. Archer, that her children received a wealth of family traditions through a long line of distinguished ancestry in America.

Frances Louise Mather, born 1833 at West Point, New York, and dying in Huntington, 1917, was a descendant of the Reverend Richard Mather, of England, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1635. The long and eminent line of the Mather descendants attests the sturdiness of the stock and the high caliber of their intellectual achievements. A son of Richard Mather, the Reverend Increase Mather, one of the early presidents of Harvard College, and his son, Cotton Mather, with many other descendants have left behind them permanent records of their prowess in the literary and religious annals of old New England.

The children of Thomas J., and Frances Louise (Mather) Archer were: Richard M., Wheeling, W. Va.; Robert Lamley, Huntington, W. Va.; and Frank M., Bluefield, W. Va.

ROBERT LAMLEY ARCHER was born August 24, 1871, at Hanging Rock, Ohio, and came when an infant with his parents to the young community of Huntington.

Educated in the public schools, Mr. Archer took up his business career at an early age, starting in an insurance office, later becoming a clerk in the employ of the Ensign Manufacturing Company. He entered the First National Bank, of Huntington, in 1890, as collection clerk and from that time to the present has had a varied experience in the banking field. Few men, if any, in West Virginia, have had a wider training in banking than Robert L. Archer. He filled every position in successive line of promotion in the First National Bank, becoming its vice-president in 1920. He resigned from this office in 1923, and was elected the same year President of the Union Bank and Trust Company.

In recognition of his sterling qualities, wide experience, and outstanding ability, Mr. Archer has been honored with more than the usual number of offices in his professional, civic, and religious connections. He has been: Secretary and Treasurer of the West Virginia Bankers' Association, 1901-1903; President of this organization 1903-1904; Member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association 1908-11. No less important has been his record for patriotic service: Captain and Adjutant of the Second Regiment, West Virginia National Guard 1890-93; First Lieutenant and Adjutant Second West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Spanish American War 1898; Chairman of the First and Second Liberty Loan Campaigns, Huntington West Virginia, 1917; State Director of War Savings for West Virginia 1917-19.

Other affiliations of Robert L. Archer show him as: Member of the Sons of the American Revolution; Director of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, 1920-24; Director of Rotary Club of Huntington, 1918-24, and 1927-29; President of Rotary, 1923-24; member of the Board of Education, 1910-19; member of the vestry of Trinity Episcopal church since 1904; and President of the Huntington Association of Credit Men, 1916-18.

Mr. Archer's domestic life has been exceptionally felicitous. He was married September 20, 1893, at West Columbia, West Virginia, to Irma Louise Knight, daughter of Dr. A. L. Knight, and Susan Frances (Willis) Knight. Mr. and Mrs. Archer have a handsome residence on Sixth avenue, Huntington, W. Va., and in their relationship with their community in its artistic, its social, civic and religious life, represent its highest ideals.

Robert L. Archer is distinctively a product of Huntington, as his life has been synchronous with its growth. He has developed his career step by step as the city has expanded, and for this reason his success is a matter of just pride to his community, which can claim the right to class him as one of the most "Representative men of Cabell county."

MRS. SAMUEL GREEN BIGGS

Mrs. Samuel Green Biggs

RS. SAMUEL GREEN BIGGS has been a resident of Huntington, since her marriage in 1902.

Sallie Joe Hedges was born May 16, 1880, at Paris, Kentucky, daughter of Edward Barber and Mariamne (Hildreth) Hedges. She was married November 19, 1902, to Samuel Green Biggs, of Huntington, West Virginia.

Mrs. Biggs has been prominently associated with Huntington in all its cultural, patriotic, and civic interests. She was parliamentarian and regent of Buford Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., 1915-'17, and during her regency the historic cabin in Ritter Park was secured for the use of Buford Chapter. Mrs. Biggs was instrumental also in the naming of Washington Boulevard, marked in recognition of the military survey undertaken at the instigation of George Washington. Mrs. Biggs helped organize the Huntington Chapter of the American Red Cross Society, was its first chairman, and is on its honor roll.

She has been second vice-president, and recording secretary of the Woman's club; toastmistress, and vice-chairman of Current Events Department of the Woman's club; and president of the Woman's club, 1922-23. Mrs. Biggs, while in this office, organized the first Junior Department of Woman's clubs in West Virginia; was the first State Chairman of Junior Departments of Woman's clubs in West Virginia, and as a member of the National Committee, has five states under her jurisdiction.

Mrs. Biggs was state treasurer for West Virginia, 1924, of the N. S. Daughters of 1812; treasurer for West Virginia, 1924-'26, of the Huntington chapter of this society; chairman of the Colonial Dames of Cabell county, resident in West Virginia, 1927-1930; secretary and treasurer of the Colonial Dames of Cabell county 1924-'27; a member of the state board of directors, delegate to the biennial Congress N. S. Colonial Dames, 1927. Mrs. Biggs is also a life member of the Cabell County Memorial association, and in 1924, was appointed State Councillor of the Order of the Crown in America. She holds membership in the Scions of Colonial Cavaliers, Knights of Golden Horseshoe, N. S. Daughters of the Barons of Runnymede, Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors before 1750; a member of the Christian church, she was president of one of its organizations, Daughters of Central Christian Church.

The sons of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Green Biggs are, George Nicholas, born 1904; and Samuel Green, Jr., born 1908. G. N. Biggs was educated at Peddie, and received his B. S. degree from the University of Pennsylvania, where he was a member of Sigma Phi Sigma fraternity. He is now connected with the First Huntington National bank. Samuel Green Biggs, Jr., who attended the Asheville School for Boys, Asheville, N. C., is now a student at the University of Virginia, and member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

The family connections of Mrs. Biggs show many illustrious lines. On her paternal side, she descends from the Clays of Kentucky. An ancestor, Dr. Luke Barber, who came in 1654 from England to St. Maries county, Maryland, received a special grant of a thousand acres from Lord Baltimore for distinguished military service and fidelity to proprietary trusts. Appointed, 1656, a member of the Privy Council, he became Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Maryland and Acting Governor.

Another ancestor, Captain Henry Filmer, younger brother of Sir Robert Filmer, of East Sutton, Kent, England, officer in the British Army of Occupation, settled in James City county, later in Warwick county, Virginia. He was a member of the House of Burgesses in both counties. This line leads back to the Scotts, of Scotts Hall, Kent, England, and farther, to the Fitz Alans and the family of de Clare, signers of the Magna Charta. Through the Filmer line, Mrs. Biggs is descended from Alfred the Great, and of the Descent of the Noble House of Gilbert de Clare, Seventh Earl of Hertford, Third Earl of Gloucester, to Otto I., Emperor of Saxony. Through the House of de Clare, Mrs. Biggs has descent from the Runnymede line, as four baron brothers were signers of the Great Charter, the particular ancestor of Mrs. Biggs, who signed the Charter being Sir Gilbert de Clare. Through Sir Richard Fitzalan she is also a Descendant of a Knight of the Garter.

SAMUEL GREEN BIGGS

Samuel Green Biggs

AMUEL GREEN BIGGS, prominent resident of Cabell county, was born January 22, 1874, in Greenup county, Kentucky. The son of George Nicholas and Elizabeth (Bryson) Biggs, he came, in 1887, with his parents to Huntington. Here his father became one of the foremost business men of this region, engaged in the wholesale lumber and timber business and organized the Commercial National bank, becoming its first president. He held stock in both the Huntington National and the First National banks and organized the wholesale firm, Biggs, Watts & Company. He died June 21, 1926, leaving a large estate.

Samuel Green Biggs was educated at Marshall College and Central University. He married Sallie Joe Hedges, in Paris, Kentucky, November 19, 1902, and the children of this union are, George Nicholas, and Samuel Green, Jr.

Mr. Biggs was actively engaged from 1893 to 1923 in the wholesale business as well as engaged in manufacturing and real estate. Since then he has devoted his time to personal interests and investments.

He is a Democrat, Presbyterian, member of the Guyandotte club, and was a charter member of the old Gypsy club, Huntington's oldest social organization. The Biggs family was prominent in pioneer Kentucky history, where William Biggs settled very early. His son, Andrew, who married Judith Robertson, was a famous Indian fighter and a veteran of the War of 1812. His son, William Biggs, b. October 19, 1800, at Mt. Sterling, became very wealthy, owning land and slaves. He married Lucy Blakemore Davis, and was the grandfather of Samuel G. Biggs.

The Davis line of Mr. Biggs family, which includes Jefferson Davis, is illustrious, going back to 1622 to Wales. The American progenitor of the family settled before 1622 in Merion township, Pennsylvania, migrating to Maryland, and later to Virginia. George Naylor Davis, fifth generation, (who located in Kentucky, 1788, marrying, 1805, in Mason county, Harriet, daughter of Captain Thomas and Lucy Blakemore Bragg) was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, in Col. John Poage's Reg. Ky. Vol. Thomas Bragg, a captain in the Revolution, in Col. Greenup's Va. Reg., was the son of Joseph Bragg, of Culpeper, Virginia. Thomas Bragg married Lucy Blakemore, Frederick county, Virginia, 1781, daughter of Thomas Blakemore.

Quoted from Colonel James Ward Davis, Greenbrier county, West Virginia: "An old document before me contains this sentence, 'Captain George Neville was the most polished gentleman of his time.' Among his descendants were four generals in the War of 1812, General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and Governor Morehead of Kentucky. George Neville in the early part of the last century came from London with his father, John Neville, and settled in Lancaster county, Virginia. John Gibbs, of Scotland, was their neighbor in Virginia, and George Neville married the youngest daughter, Mary Gibbs. Both the elder Neville and John Gibbs were friends of Lord Fairfax, at whose instance George Neville and his bride moved to Fauquier, now Clark county. In 1756, Thomas Blakemore, son of an English gentleman, who had settled in Lower Virginia, came to Fauquier county, and married Ann, youngest daughter of George Neville, and shortly afterward moved to Clark county, about two miles from Berryville. Thomas Blakemore's mother was a Ball, cousin of George Washington's mother."

The mother of Samuel Green Biggs was Elizabeth Jane Bryson, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Lawson) Bryson. The mother of Elizabeth Lawson was Catherine Taylor, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Foreman) Taylor. John Taylor was the son of Simon and Anna Maria (Hite) Taylor. Anna Maria Hite was the daughter of Colonel John Hite, illustrious in Virginia history, descended from Jost Hite, first white settler west of the Alleghenies. Colonel John Hite married Zara Elting, descended from the Van Meter family going back through the Du Bois line to the Guelphs of Bavaria. Through this line, the family of Mr. Biggs is eligible to the Colonial Dames, D.A.R., Americans of Royal Descent, and the Huguenot Society in America. William Foreman, Hampshire county, commanded the ill-fated company ambushed by Indians in 1771 at McMechen's Narrows below Wheeling.

The Neville, Blakemore, Bragg, Taylor, Lawson, Hite, Davis, and Van Meter families from which Mr. Biggs descends, place him in the matter of ancestry as most distinguished in West Virginia history.

EDWARD STANARD BUFFINGTON

Edward Stanard Buffington

R. EDWARD STANARD BUFFINGTON, dean of the Cabell county physicians, at the time of his death, February 24, 1929, was born in Huntington, West Virginia, August 11, 1847. He was the son of Peter Cline Buffington and his wife, Eliza Jane (Stanard) Buffington. The latter before her first marriage was a Carter, of Virginia.

Dr. Buffington was educated in private schools, Marshall College, Virginia Military Institute, of which he was a war graduate. He studied two years in Millersburg, Kentucky, and completed his medical training under the tutelage of Doctors P. H. McCullough and Wall.

Dr. Buffington had an interesting military experience. He went, at the age of fifteen, with the flower of the Southland's youth from V. M. I., into the siege of Newmarket, where the gallant lads fell before the Federals like wheat before the reaper's sickle. Young Buffington stopped a bullet with his cartridge box in this historic engagement. On account of his youth, he was soon transferred to the Confederate naval service and was midshipman on the "Patrick Henry."

Returning to Cabell county, he was occupied for a time with the affairs of his father's plantation which had suffered from civil strife. He began the practice of medicine at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, with his uncle, Dr. Thomas Buffington, but the epidemic of yellow fever drove him back to Virginia. For fifty years Dr. Buffington practiced actively in Cabell county, where he was an honored member of medical profession of Huntington.

He held but two offices, that of mayor of Huntington, 1879, and he was deputy sheriff under Edward Kyle and Major George McKendree.

Dr. Buffington was a Democrat and member of the Johnson Memorial Methodist church.

He was married in November, 1873, to Nannie Lyell, daughter of Richard Lyell, and Elizabeth Lyell, of Farham, Virginia. Mrs. Buffington died December 23, 1925. The son of this union is Richard Lyell Buffington, who married Sarah F. Hart, of Millersburg, Kentucky, June 15, 1910.

Dr. Edward Stanard Buffington had a distinguished lineage, and his family played a most prominent part in the settlement of Cabell county. His great grandfather, William Buffington, of Pennsylvania, settled in Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1757, and bought the interest of Captain John Savage in the grant of that name, in Kanawha county (Cabell). His son, Thomas Buffington, who married Anna Cline, in 1775, came with his brother, Jonathan, to the grant, and took active control of it. A son of Thomas Buffington, Colonel William Buffington, (born 1787—died 1838), settled in Cabell county, and built a fine home at "Cedar Point," below the Emmons homestead, of later date. He was a colonel of militia, a surveyor, and possessed large holdings of land and slaves. He married Nancy Scales, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Scales, who came first from Patrick county, Virginia, and later went to North Carolina. Buying an interest in the Savage grant. Colonel Scales came out to Cabell county and settled here. He was an officer in the Revolution, and married Mary France, whose mother had a distinguished English lineage.

Peter Cline Buffington, oldest son of Colonel William Buffington, was born 1814, died 1875. He, too, was a large land owner, and figured conspicuously in the political life of Cabell county, becoming the first mayor of the new city of Huntington. Peter Cline Buffington owned a large plantation upon which stood a handsome mansion, still a landmark of Huntington, situated upon land now owned by the Chesapeake and Ohio Hospital, facing Sixth avenue at Eighteenth street.

Other distinguished lines in the family of Dr. Buffington include the Carter, the France, and the Cline lineages.

No one family has played a more important part in the settlement story of Cabell county than that of Dr. Buffington, who was connected with many of the prominent families of that section by marriage. These connections include the Hagen family, descendants of Colonel William Buffington.

FRANCES C. BURGESS

Frances C. Burgess

RANCES C. BURGESS, prominent West Virginia educator, is a native of St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia, but has spent the greater part of her life as a resident of Cabell county.

The fourth daughter of James Washington, and Elizabeth Ann (Harmon) Burgess, Miss Burgess received her early education in the St. Albans public schools, Shelton College, and at Marshall College, from which she received a normal disploma in 1889. After a teaching experience, Miss Burgess attended the University of Chicago, from which she was graduated in 1910 with the degree of Ph.B. In 1925-26, she studied at Columbia University, receiving the degree of M.A. Miss Burgess has also done graduate work at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts. After a long and highly successful experience as instructor in the elementary schools of Huntington, in which she also served as principal of the largest ward school for ten years, Miss Burgess taught for three years in the Huntington High School. She is now professor in the faculty of Marshall College, at the head of the department of Geography, a position created for her in 1911 by the State Board of Education.

Few women in West Virginia have wider or more stimulating outside interests than Frances C. Burgess. She is serving her second term as regent of the Buford Chapter D.A.R.; is a charter member and was assistant organizer of the West Virginia Society of the Daughters of 1812, serving in an official capacity in its various offices, including that of president of the first West Virginia Chapter; organizer of the League of Women Voters of Cabell County, of which she was president for two years; early member of the Huntington Woman's club, in which she has held various offices, including that of Parliamentarian and instructor of Parliamentary Law for fifteen years; and early member of the West Virginia organization of the American Association of University Women, member of the Huntington branch. Miss Burgess is a member of various other organizations, including: the National Geographic; the West Virginia Academy of Science; a Fellow in the American Geographic Society; and a member of numerous educatonal organizations. She is chairman of the scholarship fund for assisting worthy students of Marshall College, and gave one thousand dollars to this fund as a memorial to her parents. Descending from a long line of Baptists, including clergymen, Miss Burgess is an active member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, and identified with its activities.

On both the paternal and maternal sides, Miss Burgess descends from Colonial times in Virginia, through the Burgess, the Morris, the Walker, the Harmon and other families. The progenitor of the line of Burgess to which she belongs, came in early Colonial times to the South River Colony, Virginia. Religious persecution prompted his removal to Lord Baltimore's Colony, Anne Arundel county, Maryland. This branch was established there by the Honorable William Burgess, who served as justice, member of the House of Burgesses, High Sheriff, and member of the Council and Quorum in Maryland. Lord Baltimore commissioned him Deputy Governor and Lieutenant General. His sons and daughters intermarried with prominent families of the Western Shore, and some of their descendants, removed to Virginia where they resumed their simple faith as Quakers. Several from Maryland served in the Revolution, as shown by the pension records.

William Morris, pioneer and first white settler making permanent settlement in the Great Kanawha Valley, is the ancestor, seven generations removed, of Frances C. Burgess. Originally from London he migrated to Kanawha county in 1773, from Culpeper county, Virginia. His will, the first recorded in Kanawha county, names his eight sons and two daughters. His two elder sons, John and Henry, fought at the Battle of Point Pleasant, while the third, ancestor of Miss Burgess, was an Indian Scout in 1778-'79, builder and defender of forts on the Kanawha frontier. The Morris family has made an honorable place in the history of the Kanawha and Teays Valley regions, where they have held offices of prominence, including those of justice, sheriff, legislator, college president and bishop.

On the maternal side, Miss Burgess descends from Thomas Harmon, of Botetourt county, Virginia, (m. Nancy Walker), who located early on the site of old Sweet Springs. He left numerous descendants in the Kanawha and Teays Valleys. Henry, third son, (m. Elizabeth Persinger) enlisted in Captain John Henry's Company, Colonel Dudley Evans' Second Regiment, Virginia Militia, in the War of 1812.

LEWIS HENRY BURKS

Lewis Henry Burks

HE name of Burks is prominently associated with the early development of Cabell county, and the city of Huntington.

LEWIS HENRY BURKS, son of Bluford Beverly Burks, and his wife, Martha (Clark) Burks, was the eldest of a family of nine children. His father born in 1811, in Amherst county, Virginia, came when a young man with his parents to Cabell county.

Bluford Beverly Burks was for forty years, a pilot on the Ohio and the Kanawha rivers. He married, in Kanawha county, Martha Clark, who died in 1874, survived by her husband for seven years.

LEWIS HENRY BURKS, born May 26, 1840, on the site of the city of Huntington, Cabell county, received his education at Marshall Academy. After leaving school he spent a year in St. Louis with his uncle George Burks, mastering the business of piloting on the Missouri river. When the Civil War broke out, Lewis Burks enlisted, in 1862, in Company D, Eighth Virginia Cavalry, and saw active service with the Confederate forces until the close of the conflict. Mr. Burks, to the time of his death, was a faithful and devoted member of Camp Garnett.

At the close of the war, he went to Wayne county, where he was for more than a year, in association with Alex Chapman, engaged in the mercantile business at Beech Fork. Returning to Cabell county, he was actively identified with the developments of the rapidly growing region to the time of his death, May 26, 1906.

Mr. Burks was married November 19, 1867, to Helen Medora Laidley, member of an old and distinguished family. She was next to the youngest and the last survivor of a family of fourteen children. The daughter of John Laidley and Mary Scales (Hite) Laidley, she was born October 17, 1843, at the old Laidley homestead, a landmark still standing on the Ohio river below Twenty-Sixth street. Her death occurred May 21, 1906, and both Mr. and Mrs. Burks rest in Springhill cemetery, Huntington, W. Va.

John Laidley, father of Helen M. Burks, born at Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia, April 28, 1791, came to Cabell county (Kanawha) about 1800. His grandfather, James Laidlaw (Laidley) was from Ayrshire, Scotland, and married Jane Stewart, August, 1746. Their fourth son, Thomas Laidley, born January 1, 1756, landed in September, 1774, in New York. Enlisting in Philadelphia, March, 1776, Thomas Laidley served as private one year in Captain John Doyle's Pennsylvania Rifle Company. In March, 1777, he enlisted as gunner on the "Resolution," of the Penn fleet. In a few months he was in command, seeing active service. The following year, he was in military hospital service at Trenton. Thomas Laidley was married in 1778, at Lancaster, Pa., to Jane Osborn, and removed in 1783 to Monongalia county, where he lived until 1808, coming then to Cabell county, (Kanawha), dying here in 1838.

John Laidley read law with his brother, James Grant Laidley, at Parkersburg, Virginia, and was licensed to practice in 1813. He was prosecuting attorney of both Cabell and Wayne counties. He was a member of the Virginia legislature, and served as member of the Virginia Convention of 1829-30. He married, in 1816, Mary Scales Hite, daughter of Jacob and Sally (Scales) Hite, early settlers in this region. John Laidley was largely responsible for the founding of Marshall Academy.

The children of Lewis Henry Burks and Helen Medora Burks were: Ida Laidley, Mrs. W. B. Wilson, California; Lula Belle, Mrs. John D. Greenwade, Huntington; Henry Albert, dec.; Theodore Sydney, dec.; Mary Clark, Huntington; and Helen Lois, Mrs. Lee L. Wilson, Huntington.

Lewis Burks for five years preceding the Civil War was engaged in agriculture, and after that conflict was for a time a dealer in tobacco and grains. He then became the purchasing agent for Vinson, Goble, and Pritchard, and was later associated with Cole & Crane, Cincinnati firm, dealing in hardwoods and other timber. When the Guyandotte Timber Company was organized, Mr. Burks became its manager. He was a director of the First National Bank, at Huntington, and a stockholder in many of the leading business organizations. Mr. Burks was the first assessor of the new city of Huntington in 1872, a Democrat, member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a trustee and steward of Johnson Memorial church, member of the Knights of Honor, Guyandotte Lodge, and of Camp Garnett.

MR. AND MRS. BENJAMIN BRUCE BURNS

Benjamin Bruce Burns

ENJAMIN BRUCE BURNS, prominent business man of Cabell county, was born December 1, 1869, at Burnsville, West Virginia, the son of Captain John Miller Burns and Mary Katherine (Campbell) Burns, who were married June 29, 1865, at "Sunnyside," near Monterey, Highland county, Virginia. Benjamin Bruce Burns spent his early life in Burnsville, and in Elizabeth, Wirt county, West Virginia, entering business at an early age. He was connected with the firm of "Burns Brothers," his father and uncles, pioneer manufacturers of lumber in West Virginia.

Mr. Burns in 1902, married Ethel B. Brownson, of Victoria, Texas, and the children of this union are: Katharine Brownson; Ethel Overton, and Benjamin Bruce, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns located after marriage at Bluefield, and in 1904, removed to Bristol, Virginia. With C. L. Ritter and M. N. Offutt, Mr. Burns founded the Tug River Lumber Company, operating in southwestern West Virginia and southern Virginia. This firm, of which Mr. Burns is vice-president and secretary, was incorporated in 1910, as the Rockcastle Lumber Company, operating in West Virginia and eastern Kentucky. With his family, in 1910, Mr. Burns removed to Huntington, West Virginia, where his general offices are now located. He is the president of the Ritter-Burns Lumber Company, organized in 1917; secretary and treasurer of the C. I. Ritter Company, organized 1909; vice-president of the Ritter Hardwood Lumber Company, organized in 1920; general manager, secretary and treasurer of the Turkey Foot Lumber Company; president of the Leatherwood Lumber Company, organized 1928, and operating in eastern Kentucky.

Mr. Burns was: president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, 1917-1919; director of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute; first member and first state president of the West Virginia organization of S. A. R., serving two terms; first president of the West Virginia Society; member of the Boone Family Association; trustee of the Grundy School, Buckhannon county, Virginia; member of the executive board of the U. S. Epperson Underwriting Association. A Democrat, Presbyterian, Elk, Mason, Knight Templar, and Shriner, Mr. Burns also includes membership in: Rotary, Chamber of Commerce, Guyandotte club, and Guyan Country club.

The Burns family in West Virginia is descended from William Howard Burns, Belfast, Ireland. A Protestant and Orangeman, he fled, during the Ulster Rebellion, as a stowaway on a ship bound for America. The King's men searching the ship, prodded the fugitive with their bayonets as he lay concealed under gunny sacks in the hold. Settling in 1787 in Hampshire county, Virginia, he married Philadelphia Burbridge (b. 1775), of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Their son, Benjamin Burbridge Brown Burns (b. 1802, in Maryland), married Margaret Stewart, of Pennsylvania, and settled in Marion county, Virginia. A son of this marriage, Captain John Miller Burns, born 1834, in Maryland, removed to Marion county, marrying Mary Katherine Campbell, of Highland county, Virginia. Captain Burns enlisted with the Confederate forces during the Civil War, in Company A, 31st Regiment, Va. Volunteer Infantry, as second lieutenant. He reached the rank of captain, was quartermaster in the Twentieth Va. Cavalry, and was seriously wounded at the Battle of Port Republic.

Philadelphia Burbridge, wife of W. H. Burns, was the daughter of Mary Brown Burbridge, and John Burbridge, soldier of the Revolution, from an illustrious English family, first represented in America, by Thomas Burbridge, wealthy planter, of Elizabeth City, who received in 1636, a large grant from the Crown. Mary Ball, of Virginia, was the grandmother of Philadelphia Burbridge.

James Brown, father of Mary Brown, was an officer in Col. Spottswood's Reg., the 2nd Va. The Stewart line, as represented in Margaret, grandmother of B. B. Burns, was of English descent, of royal lineage. The first of the line in America settled in Pennsylvania.

Mary Katherine Campbell was the daughter of Edgar and Susan Boone. Edgar Campbell was the son of Margaret (Brown) Campbell and Alexander Campbell, of Virginia, descended from the Campbells of Argyll, Scotland.

Susan Boone was the daughter of Peter and Katherine (Herold) Boone. Peter Boone, English descent, from Maryland, was of the same family as Daniel Boone, represented in Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky.

Ethel Brownson Burns

THEL BROWNSON BURNS, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brownson, of Victoria, Texas, was born in Madison county, Mississippi, March 29, 1875, the daughter of Dr. Robert Bruce and Virginia (De France) Banks. She received her education in the schools of Victoria, Texas; Bellewood Seminary, Anchorage, Kentucky; and studied in special classes in art and music in Florida and New England. She was married, October 1, 1902, at Victoria, Texas, to Benjamin Bruce Burns, of West Virginia. To this union were born three children: Katharine Brownson, Ethel Overton, and Benjamin Bruce Burns, Jr. Since 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Burns have made their home in Huntington, and live in one of the beautiful places on Park Hills.

Mrs. Burns, since her residence in Huntington, has been actively associated with a number of church and social organizations. She is particularly interested in the work of the First Presbyterian church, of which she is a member. Included in the list of organizations in which she has membership are: Buford Chapter D. A. R.; the Confederate Memorial Association; the United Daughters of the Confederacy; the Guyan Country Club, as well as many smaller social organizations. Her greatest pleasure, however, is found in her charming home, over which she presides as chatelaine.

On her father's side, Mrs. Burns includes in her lineage, connections with the Bruce, Banks, and Overton families, while on her maternal side, she is descended from the families of De France and Howard, both illustrious lines.

The first of the Banks family in America was Thomas Banks, whose son, Dr. William Banks, had a son, Adam Banks. This last was the father of Gerard Banks, Sr., (1709-1768), who married Frances Pannell. Their son, Gerard Banks, Jr., married Frances (Fanny) Bruce, and a son of the latter marriage was George Banks, grandfather of ETHEL B. BURNS. George Banks married Jemima Anne (Nancy) Overton and their son, Dr. Robert Bruce Burns, married Virginia De France, daughter of Parks Walton De France, born October 30, 1817, (died 1885), and Emily Jane Sessions, of Warren county, Mississippi.

Through the Bruce strain, Mrs. Burns can trace her ancestry back to Robert Bruce, Second Earl of Elgin, and this line extends with unbroken records back to the Trojans.

The first Overton, of which there is authentic account, was John, a Colonel in the British army commanding a brigade of Ironsides under Cromwell. His son, William Overton, who married Mary Waters, November 24, 1617, was the progenitor of the line in America, settling in Hanover county, Virginia. Another of the same family located in Powhatan county, holding a large grant from the Crown. William Overton had a son, William, who married Peggy Garland, and of this marriage, a son, John, born 1755, married Susannah Garland. A daughter of John and Susannah (Garland) Overton, — Jemima Anne (Nancy) — married George Banks, of Greenbank, Stafford county, Virginia, and the son of this marriage was, Dr. Robert Bruce Banks, father of Mrs. Burns. Captain John Overton was born in Louisa county, Virginia, fought in the Independent Company of Volunteers, commanded by Patrick Henry, and marched against Lord Dunmore in the historic raid to recover the gunpowder stolen from the Octagon Magazine at Williamsburg, Virginia. He was a member of the original Society of the Cincinnati.

Dr. Robert Bruce Banks was a personal friend of Jefferson Davis, and was under his command, on the plains of Monterey, having a commission as an Independent surgeon from President Davis. He served the Confederacy without pay, attached much of the time to the 14th and 16th Miss. Regiments. His brother, E. G. Banks was also a prominent surgeon in the Southern army.

On her mother's side, Mrs. Burns has a distinguished strain in the De France connection. The progenitor of this family in America was Jean Henri De France, who settled in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. He served in the First and Sixth companies of the First New York Regiment, in the Revolution, dying in 1789. His son, Abram Boone De France, born February 10, 1775, migrated in 1800 to Natchez, Mississippi, where he married Mary Howard Sessions, a young English widow. He died in Port Gibson, Mississippi. A son of this marriage, Park Walton De France was the grandfather of Mrs. Burns. Through Mary Howard Sessions Mrs. Burns goes back to the line of Howards, one of the older houses in the English peerage.

FOREE DABNEY CALDWELL

Foree Dabney Caldwell

HE Caldwell family to which Foree Dabney Caldwell belongs, has been represented in West Virginia for four generations.

John T. Caldwell, the first of this immediate line in the state, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, and after spending his youth in Kentucky, married Regina Burns, of Meigs county, Ohio. He migrated to Virginia, locating at Elizabeth, now in Wirt county, West Virginia, where on May 20, 1846, his fourth son, James Lewis Caldwell, was born.

James Lewis Caldwell was conspicuously identified with the growth and development of Huntington and Cabell county. He enlisted in Meigs county, Ohio, at the age of seventeen in Company F, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, and saw active service under General Grant in many stirring engagements of the Civil War to its close. Mr. Caldwell spent several years at Wheeling in the insurance business, removing to Cabell county in 1869, locating first at Guyandotte (now Huntington) where he engaged in the lumber business. From that time on, Mr. Caldwell was closely associated with the business progress of his section. At the time of his death, October 18, 1923, he was the foremost financier and capitalist of Cabell county. He organized the First National Bank, of Huntington in 1884, and was its first president, holding that office until the date of his death. Many other leading enterprises owed their inception to him. Land development, railway progress, establishment of several towns, operation of coal and gas properties,—were listed among his various business achievements. He had wide holdings in land, mining properties, and was the leading man of wealth of his community at the time of his death. A handsome memorial perpetuating his name stands on a lofty eminence overlooking the city of Huntington, which he helped to rear.

He was married, May 8, 1871, in Kanawha county, to Mary O'Bannon, daughter of Nicholas Smith and Eliza Peter (Foree) Smith, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Foree Dabney Caldwell, one of seven children of James Lewis and Mary (Smith) Caldwell was born December 17, 1880, at Huntington, West Virginia. He was educated in the Huntington public schools, Marshall College, Bingham School, and the University of Virginia. He started his business career in Huntington in a most propitious manner, under the tutelage of his father, one of the ablest financiers and man of affairs in West Virginia.

F. Dabney Caldwell was well started in his business life, when his father died, and heavy responsibilities devolved upon him. His business connections at the present time include: the managership of the J. L. Caldwell estate; and directorships in the following: The First Huntington National Bank; the Dingess Run Coal Company; the Huntington Land Company; the Central Realty Company; the Logan Cannel Coal Company; and the Venora Oil and Gas Company; member of the executive committee of the First Huntington National Bank.

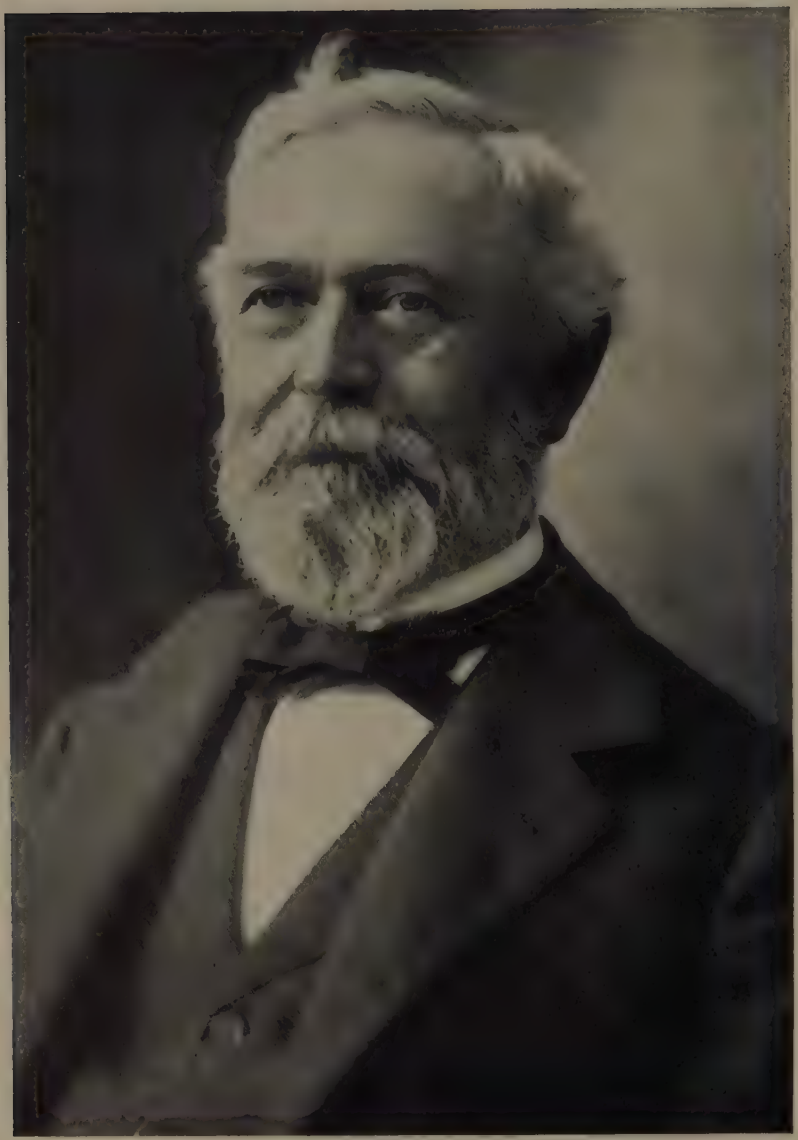
Mr. Caldwell is a Republican in his political affiliation; an Episcopalian in his church connection; a member of both the Guyandottte and the Guyan Country Clubs; Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe; and Son of the American Revolution.

Mr. Caldwell's lineage embraces several patriotic strains worth recording. He is a descendant of Captain Johnny Scott, of Orange County, Virginia, an officer of Colonial Troops, and of Captain Zachariah Herndon, an officer of the Revolution. In addition to the organizations named, Mr. Caldwell claims membership in several others of social and civic character. He finds time out of business hours to devote to golf, to hunting, fishing, and to motoring, which he claims as his favorite diversions.

F. Dabney Caldwell was married May 8, 1916, to Edna Shaut, daughter of T. J. and Mary (Eason) Shaut. The children of this marriage are: Foree Dabney Caldwell, Jr., born Jan. 7, 1918; and T. J. S. Caldwell, born September 10, 1920.

The Caldwells occupy a handsome residence on the Boulevard, and maintain the traditions of the family in the generous hospitality extended.

Of the immediate family of Mr. Caldwell residing in Huntington is a sister, Mrs. Charles W. Watts, who resides in one of Huntington's most beautiful places in Kenwood Park Hills.



DELOS WHITE EMMONS

Delos White Emmons

HE name of DELOS WHITE EMMONS is closely identified with that of Huntington, which he helped to found, and where he spent much of his mature life as one of its most prominent and useful citizens.

Delos White Emmons was born at Oneonta, New York, December 17, 1828, the son of Carleton and Maria (Fairchild) Emmons. He was educated at Franklin Literary Institute, Delaware county, New York. Engaging first in the mercantile business at Aldenville, Pennsylvania, Mr. Emmons then succeeded John J. Gould in his tanning business, the principal industry of a small town in Herkimer county, New York, later named Emmonsburg, in honor of Mr. Emmons.

Collis P. Huntington, in 1869, interested Mr. Emmons in the project of extending the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad to a western terminus at the Ohio river. At Mr. Huntington's request, Colonel Emmons came out in the winter of 1869-70 and selected the location for the terminus, incidentally choosing the site for the new town, the City of Huntington.

When the Central Land Company of West Virginia was formed, Colonel Emmons became its general superintendent, a position which he held until 1888, and in this capacity exerted an enormous influence in shaping the progress of the new city in its making.

Colonel Emmons built an imposing residence, "Pleasant Valley," on an eminence at the junction of the Guyandotte and Ohio rivers, and here in his hospitable home he entertained many notables in the early days of Huntington.

At Buffalo, New York, October 30, 1851, Colonel Emmons married Mary Jane Stoddard, daughter of William and Clara (Willis) Stoddard, of West Cornwell, Connecticut, a sister-in-law of Collis P. Huntington. The children of this union were: Arthur S., dec.; Collis H., dec.; Carleton D., Huntington; Julius Alden, dec.; and Elizabeth S., Mrs. A. C. Morgan, Huntington. All of the descendants of D. W. Emmons have been prominently identified with the social and business life of Huntington.

Colonel Emmons was a Democrat; member of the First Presbyterian church, of Huntington; and in every way conspicuously identified with the material interests of the city of his founding. He served as a member of its first council, and was a director in the first bank organized, the Bank of Huntington, also being associated with its first big industry as a director, the Ensign Manufacturing company.

Among other later interests may be mentioned: director of the First National Bank; the Electric Light and Street Railroad company; the Huntington Illuminating and Fuel Gas company, which he helped to organize; and the Fitzgerald Prepared Plaster company, of which he was president. Mr. Emmons owned valuable coal interests on Cole river, including the famous "Black Band" seam.

Colonel Emmons was most distinguished in his Masonic affiliations, being a thirty-third degree Mason, and holding many important positions, including the office of Eminent Grand Treasurer of the Grand Commandery, a post he held from 1887 until his death, April 19, 1905.

At this time, a tribute to his memory including this fitting characterization: "He inspired confidence in all with whom he came in contact, and created in the public mind a like respect for every organization which came within his care and control . . . . "In Christian effort and endeavor, the support of the church, the suppression of vice, the sustaining of works of charity and the succor of the needy, his helpful hands were ever employed."

This branch of the Emmons family in America begins with William Emmons, born in England about 1718, who immigrated to the shores of America, settling in 1733 at Litchfield, Connecticut. His descendants, William and Woodruff Emmons, left several sons. Samuel, son of Woodruff Emmons, born 1743, died in the American Revolution. His son, Asa Emmons, born 1775, was a major in the New York state militia, and was prominent in the political life of New York. He married Eunice Prentice about 1804, and third in the family of seven children, was Carleton, father of DELOS WHITE EMMONS.

Delos W. Emmons, and his descendants, have been prime factors in the life of Huntington, which owes its fortunate choice of site to the fine judgment of this founder, who gave his best effort in making it the leading city of the state.

ELY ENSIGN

Ely Ensign

LY ENSIGN, prominently identified with Cabell county for thirty years, was one of the pioneers in the beginning of Huntington history.

He was born December 19, 1840, in Canaan Township, Connecticut, the son of Sidney and Clarinda Prentice Ensign, both of illustrious New England lineage.

Mr. Ensign was educated at Norfolk, Connecticut, and at the age of twenty-one, went by way of the Isthmus of Panama to Sacramento, California, where he entered the employment of his uncle in the hardware business. When his uncle died, Mr. Ensign decided to return to Connecticut, but stayed only a short time, going back to California in the interest of Barnum, Richardson & Company, iron manufacturers of Salisbury, Connecticut. The trip, this time, was made partly by ship and partly by stage over the western plains, a decidedly tedious and hazardous route in that day.

When the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad was built to the Ohio river, with its terminus at Huntington, named for Collis P. Huntington, the friends of Mr. Ensign—particularly Senator Barnum, who had an interest in the road and the newly created city of Huntington—prevailed upon Mr. Ensign to locate there. In establishing the Ensign Manufacturing Company in Huntington, in 1872, Mr. Ensign became the pioneer in the manufacturing world of that young town.

The Ensign Manufacturing Company engaged in the manufacture of grey iron castings and car wheels, and gave employment to a great many men, sharing with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad shops, as the principal agency of employment in early Cabell county industry. Mr. Ensign was president of the company, which later expanded, taking up the additional program in 1881 of building railway freight cars. When this company sold to the American Car and Foundry Company, Mr. Ensign maintained his connection with the organization as district manager, until his death January 27, 1902. Now his son, John W. Ensign, is president of this large enterprise.

In his long and honorable life in Cabell county, Mr. Ensign held many positions of prominence and trust. He was mayor of the city of Huntington, an office occupied later by his son, John W. Ensign. A devout churchman, Mr. Ensign was active always in his membership of Trinity Episcopal church, at Huntington, serving for many years as its senior warden.

Ely Ensign was a member of the Masonic Lodge, of Lime Rock, Connecticut; was vice-president of the Huntington National bank; and a director of the Ohio River railroad, in which he had interest in its early development and construction.

At Town Hill, Connecticut, Mr. Ensign was married May 25, 1869, to Mary Caroline Walton, member of an old New England family. The children of this union were: John W. Ensign, business man, of Huntington, W. Va.; Anna, wife of William Francis Hite, coal operator and financier of Huntington, W. Va.; and Mary Prentice (deceased).

Mrs. Ensign, who with her husband was closely associated with the social and religious life of Huntington, followed him in death February 7, 1915, and they both lie at rest in Spring Hill cemetery, at Huntington.

Mr. and Mrs. Ensign are represented in the third generation in Huntington by Mary Hite (Mrs. Warner Jones) and Ely Hite, children of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hite.

The lineage of Ely Ensign is a worthy one. The Ensigns have been represented in America for eleven generations, dating back to 1635, when James Ensign settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, later becoming one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. John Ensign in the fifth generation was a captain in the American Revolution.

Ely Ensign descends directly from William Bradford, Governor of Plymouth, who came over in the Mayflower and who founded a notable line in New England's history. Other families of New England, the Adams, Lee, Dean, Metcalf, and Prentice connections, are represented in the ancestry of Ely Ensign.

The sterling qualities of this excellent lineage were inherited by Ely Ensign who, in turn, has transmitted them to his descendants in Cabell county, where Mr. Ensign has left a record and a name worthy of emulation by future generations.

HERBERT FITZPATRICK

Herbert Fitzpatrick

HERBERT FITZPATRICK, Huntington lawyer, son of Rev. James Bailey (D.D.) and Elizabeth Augusta (Dear) Fitzpatrick. Born May 19, 1872, at Washington, Virginia. A.B. degree from Washington and Lee University in 1892; LL.B. degree in 1893; LL.D. degree, 1928. Admitted to the West Virginia bar in 1895 and began practice of law at Huntington. Assistant prosecuting attorney of Cabell County, W. Va., in 1904; City Solicitor of Huntington, 1906; vice president and general counsel of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Richmond, 1923; vice president and general counsel, Hocking Valley Railway, 1923; vice president and general counsel, Pere Marquette Railway, 1929; director, Pere Marquette Railway, 1929. Member of Huntington law firm Fitzpatrick, Brown and Davis, counsel for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, Adams Express Company, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, American Car and Foundry Company, Columbia Gas and Electric Company, Huntington Water Company; counsel and director of First Huntington National Bank; director of Cravens-Green Company, Sharlow Coal Gas Company, Guyan Oil Company, Hamlin Oil Company, Transylvania Oil Company, Banks, Miller Supply Company and others. Member of the Capital Commission in 1921——— of West Virginia. Democrat; member Democratic National Committee, 1928——— Episcopalian. Phi Delta Theta. Theta Nu Epsilon. American, West Virginia and Cabell County Bar Associations. American Law Institute. Guyandot Club. Guyan Country Club. Rotarian; President, Huntington Rotary Club, 1918. Edgewood Country Club, Charleston, W. Va., Westmoreland and Commonwealth, Country Club of Virginia, of Richmond, Va.

THOMAS SARGENT GARLAND

Thomas Sargent Garland

HOMAS SARGENT GARLAND, pioneer business man of Huntington, West Virginia, was born in Richmond county, Virginia, August 26, 1846, the son of James Vincent Garland and his wife, Juliette (Lyell) Garland, of "Willow Dale," Virginia.

Mr. Garland was educated in the schools of Virginia, attending Kilmonock Academy, Lancaster, Virginia. The Civil War interrupted his studies and at the early age of sixteen, Thomas S. Garland enlisted in the Confederate service, as a member of Company K, Ninth Virginia Cavalry, receiving an honorable discharge before the close of the war as the result of serious illness.

Starting his business career in the "Old Dominion," with the firm of R. H. Lyell and Garland, Thomas S. Garland then came to Cabell county and in 1871, became associated with Colonel Peter Cline Buffington, his brother-in-law, in the mercantile business. Soon afterward he bought the interest of Colonel Buffington, and reorganized the firm as T. S. Garland and Company. This was the oldest dry goods firm established in the city of Huntington. Expanding with the progress of the town, the firm was, again, reorganized in 1887, when Mr. Garland formed a partnership with J. W. Valentine, and continued in the mercantile business until his retirement in 1890.

Thomas Sargent Garland was married November 12, 1873, at Ashland, Kentucky, to Jennie Geiger, daughter of David Donathan Geiger and his wife, Ann (Henderson) Geiger. Seven children were born of this union: Erskine Russell, dec.; Anna Lyell, Mrs. Albert Russell; Louise, dec.; Josephine, Mrs. Clyde Myers Lambert; Thomas Sargent; David Geiger, dec.; and James Vincent. Mr. Garland was intimately identified with Huntington throughout its entire period of development, and stood in the front ranks of the builders of the city during the long period of his active business life. His extensive interests included: directorship in the Huntington National Bank, stock in a large clothing business, and other important enterprises of his time. He was by popular vote elected mayor of Huntington for the years, 1887-'88-'89, and was strongly urged by both political parties to accept the office again, having administered its affairs in so satisfactory and so honorable a manner. A Democrat in his political affiliations, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, Thomas S. Garland was in every sense of the word, a factor in the social, civic, and business life of his city. A typical Virginia gentleman, Mr. Garland brought with him from his native state, an enthusiasm for the sports of the chase and hunt. He was a great lover of finely bred stock, always owning spirited horses of pedigreed strain in his stables, as well as a kennel of the best hunting dogs, in which he took great pride and interest. The example set by Mr. Garland in his splendid life is well worth emulating by the younger generations of men that follow him. An editor in writing of him at the time of his death, which occurred July 1, 1918, said truly: "He was known far and wide for his business integrity and warm hearted philanthropies. The name of T. S. Garland was a stamp of merit and his word was as good as a bond—he was honored and trusted, and in all things worthy of the high lineage from which he sprang."

The Garlands were, indeed, entitled to claim of "high lineage." Of English extraction, the family listed in sailing to America as, "People of quality," was known in the Virginia Colony as early as 1635. The particular branch from which T. S. Garland came originated in Essex, England.

A notable line sprang from James Garland, who married Mary Rice, in 1745, in Hanover county, Virginia, and migrated to Albermarle county, where the family acquired extensive holdings and became distinguished in the history of that section. This immedatie family was represented in the Revolutionary service by father and three sons: Edward Garland, captain in the Fourteenth Virginia; Peter, captain in the Sixth; and Nathaniel, lieutenant in the Virginia militia.

The grandfather of T. S. Garland was a soldier in the War of 1812, while his son, James Vincent Garland is a veteran of the World War. From the above, it may be seen that the Garlands have given a good account of themselves in the service of their country since coming to America.

JENNIE GEIGER GARLAND

Jennie Geiger Garland

HILE the Geiger family was not identified with the early settlement of Cabell county, Jennie Geiger Garland has been a prominent resident of Huntington, West Virginia, for more than fifty years.

Jennie Geiger Garland was born November 15, 1853, at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, the daughter of David Donathan Geiger and his wife, Ann Eliza (Henderson) Geiger. Mrs. Garland received her education in the schools of Kentucky, and at an early age, was married, November 12, 1873, at Ashland, Kentucky, to Thomas Sargent Garland, eminent pioneer in the business world of Huntington, for a period of forty years.

Seven children were born of this union: Erskine Russell, dec.; Anna Lyell, wife of Albert Russell Erskine, president of Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Indiana; Louise, dec.; Josephine, wife of Clyde Myers Lambert, Waynesboro, Virginia; Thomas Sargent, merchant, Chicago; David Geiger, dec.; Dr. James Vincent Garland, who married Dorothy Keeler of Topeka, Kansas, and lives now in New York City.

James V. Garland, youngest son of Mrs. T. S. Garland, saw distinguished service overseas in the World War, while Thomas Sargent Garland, his father, was a veteran of the Civil War in the Confederate service.

In summarizing the life of Mrs. Garland, it may be said that she embodies in her character, the true type of Christian wifehood and motherhood. Gentle and retiring in her nature, domestic in her tastes, she has divided her attention during the mature years of her life, between her family and her church, the Methodist Episcopal, South. As a very young girl, Mrs. Garland became a member of this denomination and since that time has been active in its service. She has been closely associated with the work of the Johnson Memorial church, of Huntington, of which she has always been a member. Since the death of her husband, Thomas Sargent Garland, July 1, 1918, Mrs. Garland has continued her residence in Huntington, living at 317 Thirteenth street.

The Geiger family, to which Mrs. Garland belongs, came from Holland. The first of the immediate line in America was Jacob Geiger, who immigrated in early days to Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Of his four sons, one, Henry Geiger, migrated later to Greenup county (Boyd) Kentucky. Here he married June 14, 1818, Susan Miranda, of Kentucky. One of the four children of this union was, David Donathan Geiger, born July 12, 1821, who married at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, July 6, 1847, Ann Henderson, daughter of Duncan Henderson, and his wife, Mary Lord (Church) Henderson. An eminent Methodist minister, the Reverend William Hampton, officiated at this wedding.

The Geiger family became identified with the pioneer history of Kentucky, and accumulated land and slaves, rendering valuable assistance to the Southern Cause during the Civil War.

The Henderson line, from which Ann Henderson Geiger came, is of Scotch extraction and was represented in the Virginia Colony in early times. Duncan Henderson, born in Eastern Virginia, November 21, 1797, was the son of John Henderson, who settled in the Ohio Valley. The family later located at Guyandotte, Cabell county, Virginia, and here, March 6, 1816, Duncan Henderson married Mary Lord Church, (born October 19, 1799—died August 14, 1869), daughter of Elijah Church and his wife, Betsy (Wentworth) Church.

In the Church line, Mrs. Garland has an ancestry in America dating back to the days of the Plymouth Colony, where her ancestor, Colonel Benjamin Church was born at Plymouth, about 1642. From him descended Colonel Samuel Church, (b. 1667—d. 1737), who saw military service in Colonial days as did Colonel Timothy Church, his grandson, commissioned Lieut.-Colonel in command of the First Regiment Cumberland militia (New York) June 5, 1782. He was a famous Indian fighter, and married at Hadley, Massachusetts. His son, Elijah Church (b. 1768—d. 1852, at Aberdeen, Ohio) was the great-grandfather of Jennie Geiger Garland. Through this line, among others, Mrs. Garland is eligible to membership in patriotic organizations, showing Revolutionary service. The Wentworth and Lord families from which Mrs. Garland descends are also distinguished in the annals of New England.

SAM GIDEON

Sam Gideon

AM GIDEON, born in Wurtemburg, Germany, October 19, 1836, died in Huntington, W. Va., June 20, 1923, after a life in the latter city of more than fifty years. In the course of the half century spent in the Cabell metropolis, Mr. Gideon achieved a place in the hearts of the people such as which few have attained there and his memory endures both as a builder of Huntington and as an honored and beloved citizen. His name has been perpetuated by the County court of Cabell county which, in 1928, designated a section of the city of Huntington as Gideon magisterial district.

Mr. Gideon, in his relations with life, realized a wonderful experience and touched with vital force many avenues of usefulness. He was 20 years old when he came to America from his native land. His passage required ninety days. He landed penniless and unable to speak the language of the new country in which he found himself. He made his way to Rock Island, Ill., where a family friend had established himself, and was not long in gaining a foothold in the Illinois city. He quickly acquired a practical command of English and took an earnest and active part in public affairs. He heard the immortal debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglass and became a follower of Lincoln, in answer to whose call he was one of the first to proffer his services as a soldier, enlisting as a private. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant and was brevetted Captain when he was mustered out. It was characteristic of him that he was never known in Huntington by his military title, or by any title until, in his old age, thousands of his fellow townsmen referred to him fondly as "Uncle Sam."

Mr. Gideon located in Cincinnati, where on August 15, 1865, he married Miss Dora Eppinger. A little later Mr. and Mrs. Gideon took up their residence in Manchester, O., coming in 1872 to Huntington where he entered the clothing business.

The story of his life in Huntington is something more than the story of a man who founded a business and conducted it successfully for more than half a century. His record is a record of service. He was a member of the first volunteer fire company in Huntington. For the first quarter of a century of his city's history he was almost uninterruptedly a member of the board of education of which he was the first president. He served as a member of the city council. He was commissioner and president of the county court which built the beautiful Cabell county court house. In this capacity he was one of the fathers of the good roads movement in Cabell county, a county which became a pioneer in the systematic construction of good roads. He served as Commander of Bailey Post No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic. He was active in the affairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. By common consent he was patriarch of the Huntington congregation of Jews. For years preceding his death he was president of Ohev Sholem Temple, where, in the struggling period when there were no funds to employ a rabbi, he led the religious services of his people.

In the early days of Huntington his zeal for the upbuilding of the young city was boundless. He personally bore the expense of the first fair conducted there and was member of the first Chamber of Commerce. His love for his city ripened with the years and in his later days he became the first president of the Early Settlers' League, an organization now active in preserving the history and traditions of the city. He was instrumental in inducing capital to establish a water works system and the first water supplied by the company was used at the Gideon home in 1887. He also purchased the first electric light plant for the city.

The Gideon clothing store, now passed into history, was for years known as *"the store that was born with Huntington."* Mr. Gideon was the first West Virginia merchant to inaugurate a strictly one-price policy. A number of years before his death Mr. Gideon admitted to partnership his elder son, Dave Gideon, and the business was carried on in the name of Sam and Dave Gideon. The business was liquidated a few years after the founder's death, his son having turned his attention to other affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Gideon celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary in 1915, an occasion on which the city which they had helped to found, rose up to do them honor. Mrs. Gideon died on February 20, 1923, followed in death in less than half a year by her husband.

Mr. Gideon has two sons, Dave Gideon, Huntington, publisher and capitalist, and William H. Gideon, Baltimore banker, and four daughters, Mrs. M. Lehman, Portsmouth, O., Mrs. M. Broh, Mrs. Sol Birke, and Miss Blanche Gideon, of Huntingon.

DORA EPPINGER GIDEON

Dora Eppinger Gideon

ORA EPPINGER GIDEON, born in Germany, March 14, 1846, died in Huntington, W. Va., February 20, 1923.

She was the wife of Sam Gideon, Huntington merchant, civic leader, Jewish patriarch, mother of Dave Gideon, publisher of the Huntington Herald-Dispatch and an outstanding leader in many business affairs in his city and state, and of William H. Gideon, president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, Md., and of four daughters, each well known in the social life in the community where she resides. The daughters are: Mrs. M. Lehman, Portsmouth, O., and Mrs. M. Broh, Mrs. Sol Birke and Miss Blanche Gideon, all of Huntington.

Mrs. Gideon came of a cultured German family, her father, Isaac Eppinger, having been a scholar of learning and distinction. She came to America in 1865, and became a resident of Cincinnati. Here she met and married, in the same year, Sam Gideon, just mustered out of the Union army, in which he had served as a commissioned officer.

Mrs. Gideon and her husband spent the first years of their married life in Manchester, O., moving to Huntington in 1872. She saw Huntington grow from a straggling town on the river front to a thriving and beautiful city and in its development held an unfailing interest, and to it she contributed in a notable, though never ostentatious degree. Her life was distinguished by the three virtues which, according to the author of the Book of Proverbs make the valorous woman: Charity, Religion and Motherhood. These three attributes form a garland of valor and crown of virtue about her head.

Outside of her religious activities she took little personal part in public affairs, but especially in the days when Huntington was small, she was well known, not alone for her devotion to her home and family, and her neighborly kindness and charity, but for her highly interesting personality as well. She was a woman of sound judgment, wide information and a sense of the humorous which throughout her life made those who had the privilege of her association count themselves fortunate. Her remarkable personality engrossed her children and grandchildren so that to them she was to the end a fountain head not alone of advice and comfort, but authority.

Mrs. Gideon was one of the original sponsors of the Herald-Dispatch Milk and Ice Fund, an organization which for a number of years supplied these commodities to the underprivileged babies and children of Huntington. Its work continues on an enlarged scale through its successor, the Huntington Milk and Ice Station. Her religious activities included the presidency of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The charity that Mrs. Gideon did was of the true kind, a charity permeated with the religious spirit, a charity not merely of money but even more of personal service and words of cheer and comfort. Her ambition it was always to search out the needy, the unfortunate and the sick, whom the organized charities may have overlooked, and to bring to them food, clothing, medicine and a word of cheer and sunshine. But the true charitableness of her spirit was manifest not only in a material way, but in a much finer and higher way. She was charitable not only to the unfortunate and the needy, but she was also charitable to her friends and neighbors. She was charitable toward the rich and to such as were more influential than she. She was charitable in speech, in judgment, in thought and in feeling.

Again to quote the author of the Book of Proverbs, she was truly such a one of whom he wrote when he said:

"She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and the law of kindness is on her tongue."

Her mind was richly laden with hundreds of moral stories, proverbs and pithy sayings which she used effectively to teach and instruct her children. She never scolded, she never reproved. She would simply tell a story or quote a proverb, or give the example of some great man, and the lesson of her words would sink deep.

And her children, with one accord, ascribe to the words of Lincoln when he said:

"All that I am, all that I hope to be, I owe to my darling mother."

CHARLES MARSH GOHEN

Charles Marsh Gohen

HE Gohen family to which Charles Marsh Gohen belongs, came directly to America from Ireland in 1832, when Thomas A. Gohen settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and as chemist began his first work in this country with the Marsh Harwood Chemical Company. In the year 1834, he married Ann De Coursey, of French parentage. They lived in Cincinnati all of their married life, Mr. Gohen dying in 1900, followed two years later in death by his wife. Of this union were eight children, and of them James A. Gohen, born May 5, 1849, in Cincinnati, became a carriage manufacturer in Aurora, Indiana. Here he established his home as a very young man, marrying there Malvina Fenton Marsh, September 8, 1872. He died in Huntington, in November, 1925. James A. Gohen removed with his family in 1884, to Huntington, West Virginia, where he became associated with the motive power department of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—a connection lasting for twenty years. He again located in Indianapolis, where he entered the motive power department of the Big Four Railroad, continuing with this company until 1914, when he retired.

CHARLES MARSH GOHEN, only child of James A. and Malvina (Marsh) Gohen, was born in Aurora, Indiana, September 18, 1875, coming with his parents at the age of eight years to Huntington, West Virginia, which has been his home since. He entered the public schools of Huntington, but began his business career at an extremely early age, becoming identified with the Commercial Bank, of Huntington, as messenger.

Few men in the state of West Virginia can point to a longer period of banking experience than Charles Gohen. He rose steadily step by step in the banking world, until he is now the president of the First Huntington National Bank, the largest institution of its kind in West Virginia. Mr. Gohen is also President of the West Virginia Paving and Pressed Brick Company: Treasurer of the Fesenmeier Packing Company. He is a director in the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company; Title Insurance Company of Richmond, Virginia; the Huntington Drug Company; and the Tri-State Refining Company.

Mr. Gohen is a vestryman in Trinity Episcopal church at Huntington; is a Democrat; a director in the Huntington Chamber of Commerce; a member of the Guyandotte club; the Guyan Country club. During the World War, he did notable civilian duty as the County Chairman of the War Savings drives and gave most outstanding service in filling the local quota for the Liberty Loans.

Mr. Gohen is a hard worker and his particular hobby seems to be a close and undivided attention to the banking business in which he has risen to such eminence mainly by his own efforts.

Charles Marsh Gohen was married, June 14, 1906, at Huntington, West Virginia, to Mary Elizabeth Emmons, daughter of Carleton Delos, and Minnie (Gibson) Emmons. The Emmons name is intimately and prominently associated with the early development of Huntington. The grandfather of Mrs. Gohen, Delos White Emmons, of Oneonta, Otsego county, New York, had the distinction of having a town Emmonsburg, in Herkimer county, New York, named for him. He was of the fourth generation of the Emmons family, going back to William Emmons, who came from England and settled about 1718, at Taunton, Connecticut. Delos W. Emmons, who married Mary J. Stoddard, sister-in-law of Collis P. Huntington, was identified with the Huntington interests for many years. He came to Cabell county in 1870, and was closely associated with the building of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. He selected the site upon which the city of Huntington was built and gave it the name of Huntington for his friend and brother-in-law, C. P. Huntington.

Carleton D. Emmons, father of Mrs. Gohen, is President of the firm of Emmons, Hawkins Hardware Company, and is prominent in the business and social world of Huntington, which his father helped to establish.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marsh Gohen have no children. They live in a handsome home in the attractive residential section of Fifth Avenue. No young man of West Virginia has risen to greater heights in his chosen field, that of finance, and mainly through hard and painstaking work, combined with a particular talent for that calling, than Charles Marsh Gohen.

CHARLES MORRIS HAWES

Charles Morris Hawes

R. CHARLES MORRIS HAWES, prominent physician and specialist, of Huntington, West Virginia, has been closely identified with the professional and social life of Cabell county for the past twenty-eight years.

His family lines are old and go far back in the history of America. The Hawes family, of English extraction, traces its beginning in this particular line to Richard Hawes, who sailed from London for America in 1633 on the ship, "True Love." This first Richard Hawes settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and in the seventh succeeding generation, Samuel P. Hawes, born July 30, 1799, left New England and migrated to Virginia, locating at Richmond. He married Judith Anna, daughter of William Sterling Smith, and Judith Smith, of Olney, Henrico county, Virginia, becoming the founder of this family in Virginia.

Through the Pierces, of New England, Dr. Hawes claims an illustrious line going back to Robert Pierce, who came from England, settling at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635. A descendant, Samuel Pierce, accepted a commission as Colonel in the Revolution with the Colonists after refusing a commission for service in the Continental Army.

Another connection of the Hawes family is the Smith line in direct descent from the brother of Captain John Smith, of fame in the history of Colonial Virginia. The family shows the Smith coat of arms (the three Turks' heads). On his maternal side, Dr. Hawes traces his lineage in Virginia through the Worthams as far back as 1657. Among other interesting families allied with the Hawes line, of Virginia, is that of the Birds, on the James River, Virginia.

CHARLES MORRIS HAWES, son of George Percy Hawes, and Jeannie (Wortham) Hawes, was born May 21, 1878, in Richmond, Virginia. Here he spent his boyhood, getting his early educational training in the public schools. He later went to Virginia Military Institute, and in 1897 entered the University of Virginia, from which he received his degree in medicine in 1900. After his graduation, Dr. Hawes came to Huntington, West Virginia, where he spent two years as interne in the Chesapeake and Ohio Hospital, with the exception of a short time in 1901, when he was transferred to the Chesapeake and Ohio Hospital at Clifton Forge, Virginia.

Dr. Hawes, in 1902, began practicing medicine for himself at Pompton Lake, New Jersey, where he spent three years, leaving in 1905, to become a surgeon on the staff of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. Here he received valuable experience for his later professional career. Returning to Huntington, West Virginia, in 1906, Dr. Hawes began his successful practice as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. After twenty-two years of practice in Huntington, Dr. Hawes entered here into a partnership with Dr. F. O. Marple, and two years later, in 1920, they founded the Hawes-Marple Hospital for the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. It is today, one of the largest privately owned hospitals of its kind in America. Dr. Hawes is known throughout West Virginia, and at large as an authority in the special field of his professional experience.

During the World War, Dr. Hawes rendered untiring and patriotic service as Medical Examiner for the Draft Board. He has also taken an active interest in the civic affairs of his home city. From 1909 until 1915 he was a member of the Huntington Board of Education. Dr. Hawes is a Democrat and an Episcopalian, while fraternally he is associated with the Huntington Lodge of Elks. Among social organizations claiming him as member may be mentioned: The Guyan Country club, the Guyandotte club, of Huntington, the Westmoreland club, of Richmond, Virginia, and Delta Tau Delta, national college fraternity. Incidentally Dr. Hawes will be remembered as one of the first golf enthusiasts in Huntington, and did much to stimulate an interest in this game before the first links were laid out on local Huntington courses.

Dr. Charles Morris Hawes, in 1907, married Inez Beebe, of Huntington, West Virginia. She died in 1909, leaving two sons of this union: James Beebe Hawes, born 1908 and Charles Morris Hawes, born 1909. In Richmond, Virginia, Dr. Hawes was married July 3, 1915, to Emie Thomas Pleasants, daughter of Robert Nicholas Thomas, and Emmeline (Saunders) Thomas. Mrs. Hawes was the widow of Joseph Agnew Pleasants, and of this marriage, was one child, a daughter, Margaret Josephine Pleasants, born August 25, 1908.

J. MARSHALL HAWKINS

J. Marshall Hawkins

HILE not a native of Cabell county, J. MARSHALL HAWKINS has made an enviable place for himself in the social and business world of Huntington, West Virginia, where he has lived for more than thirty years.

The Hawkins family is of English extraction and settled in the Colony of Virginia in early times. Thomas R. Hawkins, grandfather of J. Marshall Hawkins, was a resident of Orange county, Virginia, where he had a large plantation and was a slaveholder. A son, Edward Pinkard Hawkins, born 1829, in Orange county, Virginia, was a well known and popular minister of the Baptist church. Educated in his native county, he preached effectively for many years in the counties of Goochland, Louisa, and Spottsylvania, retiring at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

The Reverend Edward P. Hawkins enlisted in the Confederate army and saw active service during the Civil War, in the quartermaster's department.

A Democrat in his political affiliations, he was also active in Masonry. He was married in Virginia to Martha Jane Anderson, of Louisa county, who spent much of her life there, where her death occurred. Edward P. Hawkins died in Spottsylvania county, in 1918.

J. MARSHALL HAWKINS, born July 28, 1866, in Louisa county, Virginia, was the son of Edward P. Hawkins and Martha (Anderson) Hawkins, and one of a large family of children. He received his education in the public schools of Virginia, and at the early age of seventeen years, became a telegrapher in the employ of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. A little later, he went to Topeka, Kansas, as secretary to the general manager of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway. Two years after this, he became private secretary to the president of the Lake Shore Railway, Cleveland, Ohio. He gave up this position in two years to become purchasing agent for the Union Car Works with offices at Depew, near Buffalo, New York. After five years, Mr. Hawkins came in 1897 to Huntington, where he has since been continuously engaged in the cross tie and lumber business. He is now the president of the Mercereau-Hawkins Tie Company, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in cross ties and hardwood lumber. The concern has been greatly expanded under the expert management of J. M. Hawkins, until now its operations cover the states of Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, making it the largest of its kind in the state.

Mr. Hawkins is a member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, and in his political faith is an enthusiastic Democrat. In his fraternal affiliations he has been outstanding, particularly in Masonry, where he has attained to the eminence of thirty-third degree, while he has been honored with many offices of high rank. He is a member of the Huntington Lodge No. 53, A. F. and A. M., of which he is past master; Huntington Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest; Huntington Commandery No. 9, K. T., past commander; Beni-Kedem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Charleston, of which he is past potentate; John W. Morris Consistory Charleston: Huntington Lodge of Perfection No. 4: and Huntington Chapter, Rose Croix No. 4, of which he is a past wise master, the first to hold this office. He is also a past grand commander of the Grand Commandery Knights Templars of West Virginia: member of the board of trustees of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., of the state; and president of the Masonic Temple Association. Other interests of Mr. Hawkins outside of business and fraternal organizations include: secretaryship of the Huntington Children's Hospital, membership in the Huntington Chamber of Commerce: membership in the directorate of the Guyan Country club; membership in the Guyandotte club, of which he has been president. Mr. Hawkins, like many successful business men, finds absorbing interests for his leisure hours. His favorite one is the care of crippled children, while his particular hobby by way of diversion is golf.

He was married in 1891 in Huntington, to Nora B. Beuhring, daughter of Frederick D., and Frances (Miller) Beuhring, two prominent pioneers of Cabell county. Mrs. Hawkins died in 1900, leaving of this union, two children: Edward Donald, born 1896, and Howard Burke, born 1900. Both of these sons served with distinction in the World War.

Mr. Hawkins married November 6, 1907, at Huntington, Blanche Poage, daughter of John Bayless Poage and Mayme (Miller) Poage. Both of these families were intimately identified with Cabell county in the earliest days of its settlement.

WILLIAM FRANCIS HITE

William Francis Hite

THE ancestry of WILLIAM FRANCIS HITE, prominent coal operator and business man of Huntington, West Virginia, is one that commands respectful attention from all who claim descent from representatives of the "Old Dominion."

It was a Hite in the direct line of William Francis Hite, six generations back, who had the distinction of being the first white settler beyond the confines of the Blue Ridge in the Lower Valley of Virginia.

Jost Hite (Hedyt) was born in Germany, 1680, dying in Virginia in 1761. He married, in 1709, while in Holland, Anna Maria Dubois. Leaving Strasburg, they landed in New York in 1710, and joined the Dutch Colony on the Hudson river. After making his home here for seven years, Jost Hite, with his wife and daughter, migrated in 1717 to Pennsylvania, settling upon his own land at what is now Germantown. Later, exchanging this vast tract for another one on the Schuylkill river, at the mouth of Perkiomen creek, he removed to this newer possession.

Jost Hite was an adventurous spirit, and, hearing soon of the rich newly discovered land in the colony of Virginia, sold his Pennsylvania holdings in 1730, and purchased from the Van Meters, in 1731, a part of the Gooch grant in Virginia. With his own family, and sixteen others, he cut his perilous way through the wilderness to the Potomac river, crossing at the Pack Horse Ford, at Shepherdstown, Virginia, and going up the valley, settled in 1732 in Frederick county. Virginia, on the Opequon, south of Winchester. This land became involved in dispute over the title to the grant, and after long and expensive litigation, Jost Hite's heirs were finally victorious.

The Hite family intermarried with the leading families of Frederick county, and are connected with the Shepherds, the Van Meters, the Eltings, and other illustrious men and women in the pioneer history of the Shenandoah valley. A son of Jost Hite, Colonel John Hite, was one of the most distinguished men of Frederick county in his day. He married in 1737, Sarah Elting, of Frederickton, Maryland, a descendant of a pioneer family of New York. John Hite was a colonel of the Frederick County militia, assemblyman, and president of Court Martial of Frederick. Prominent in the Episcopal church and affairs of his county, he built a substantial house of stone on the Opequon in 1747, which was still standing in a fine state of preservation in 1833, when Kercheval refers to it in his history of the Shenandoah Valley. In this home, Colonel Hite entertained many distinguished men, including George Washington.

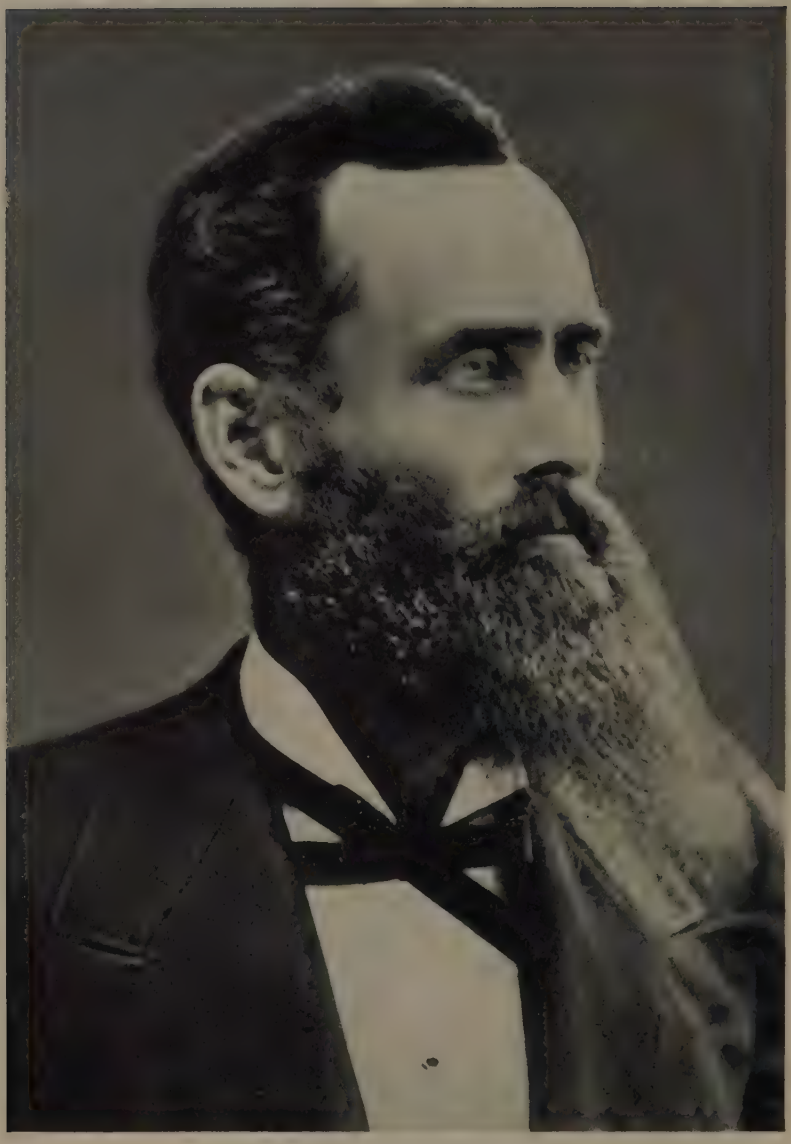
A son of Colonel Hite, John Hite, Jr., (b. 1751—d. 1808), married in 1772, Susanna Smith, and their son, William Hite (b. Nov. 30, 1771—d. Apr. 12, 1855), married on February 14, 1804, Elizabeth Brown, of Rockingham county, Virginia.

This was the pioneer, who crossed the Alleghenies, and settled in the early days of Cabell county, on the Ohio river, following his brother Jacob, who came to the Savage grant in 1808. William Hite spent the latter part of his life at Guyandotte, and here, his son, Francis Wesley Hite, was born November 26, 1818, (died January 17, 1891). F. W. Hite married Mary Brammer, of Ohio, and was prominent in the early life of this first town in Cabell county.

One of the eight children of this union is WILLIAM FRANCIS HITE, born at Guyandotte, September 4, 1867. He was educated in the public schools, and when quite young, became a telegrapher for the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. His rise in the business world was unusual. Mr. Hite, in 1908, bought coal lands in eastern Kentucky. He now owns valuable tracts of coal lands in various sections, and is identified with important business interests of Huntington. Here he is a member of many of the leading fraternal, civic, social, and business organizations. An Episcopalian and a Republican, Mr. Hite is also a York Rite Mason; Shriner, being Past Potentate; Knight Templar, having been Eminent Commander.

W. F. Hite married, September 5, 1900, Anna Ensign, daughter of Mary (Walton) Ensign and Ely Ensign, one of the founders of Huntington and a descendant of old New England stock, including a founder of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The children of the union of W. F. Hite and Anna (Ensign) Hite are: William Ensign (dec.); Mary, Mrs. Warner Jones; and Ely, a student of Lehigh University.



EDWARD SIDNEY HOLDERBY

Edward Sidney Holderby

O NAME in the pioneer history of Cabell is better known than that of Holderby. The family, of English extraction, settled in early colonial times, on the York River, in Virginia. From this region, William Holderby, progenitor of the line in Cabell county, migrated in the last decade of the eighteenth century locating in Kanawha county, Virginia, now Cabell county, West Virginia. He came to western Virginia to the Savage Grant, having purchased an interest in this grant, which had been located in 1771 by William Crawford for Captain John Savage and sixty-one soldiers, for services in the French and Indian conflicts. This land was partitioned in 1775, and out of this grew litigation in 1809, in which William Holderby was a defendant.

This first Holderby settled at the junction of the Ohio and Guyandotte rivers, in Kanawha county, upon the site of Guyandotte, Virginia, established at a later time. When, by an act of the Virginia Assembly passed in 1809, Cabell county was created from Kanawha, the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat, on May 9, 1809, fixed a field belonging to William Holderby on the upper side of the Guyandotte river at its mouth, as the site of the public buildings. This square in the old town of Guyandotte is still known as the "Court house square." William Holderby married Drucilla Pendleton, of Richmond, a member of a prominent family of Virginia. The children were: James, Robert, Absalom, William, Nancy, Fanny, and Eliza.

James Holderby, born 1782, died 1855, son of William and Drucilla Holderby, spent his entire life in Cabell county, where he became possessed of much land and was one of the large slave owners of Cabell county. He built a home, considered one of the most imposing in that section of the Ohio valley, at "Holderby's Landing" at the foot of Sixteenth street in Huntington of today. This old house still stands and is one of the outstanding landmarks of another century. James Holderby owned the land occupied by the buildings of Marshall College. He sold the tract for the location of Marshall Academy for a nominal sum, stipulating that it was always to be used for educational purposes. He married twice, and of his first marriage was one daughter, Areanna, who married Elisha W. McComas, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. His second marriage was to Lucy Wright, who immigrated with her parents to Richmond, Virginia, from England, coming to western Virginia with her brother, Edward Wright who settled at Charleston, Kanawha county. Of this union, a daughter, Emma, married Dr. James H. Rogers, of Charleston, West Virginia; a son, William, married Hallie Valentine, of Kentucky, and is represented in Cabell county by a granddaughter, Mrs. Joseph Hill; the other son was EDWARD SIDNEY HOLDERBY, subject of this sketch.

Edward Sidney Holderby was born at Holderby's Landing, February 1, 1844. He was educated at Marshall Academy, and gave his entire attention to his vast estate, much of which had been inherited from his father, James Holderby. He chose for the site of his home, the old place on Sixteenth street, at that time well beyond the corporate limits of Huntington. Here, the substantial house built by Edward S. Holderby, still stands and is in the possession of his widow, Mrs. E. S. Holderby. He died June 4, 1890.

Edward Sidney Holderby was married on August 23, 1870, to Columbia A. Stewart, daughter of James and Sarah Lakin Stewart, members of prominent families of Cabell county in earlier times. The children of this union are: Lucy, wife of Alex C. Nelson; Mrs. Sadie H. Solter; and Emma, wife of Harry H. Darnall, and the grandchildren are Edward Holderby Solter, Harry Holderby Darnall; and Lucy Holderby Darnall.

Mrs. E. S. Holderby, who is one of the pioneer residents of Huntington today, takes great interest in the life of an older generation, with which she was prominently identified. While she owns much of her former estate, including the old homestead, she lives on Fifth avenue, in Huntington, in close touch with her interesting family of daughters, who all reside in Huntington.

While no descendant in the immediate line of the Holderby name is left in Cabell county, many of the blood, included in the families with which the children of William Holderby, intermarried, carry out the traditions of that time which stood for all that was best in the pioneer days of Cabell county in its beginning.

JAMES FREDERICK HOLSWADE

James Frederick Holswade

ROMINENT in the business and social life of Cabell county is James Frederick Holswade, born at Huntington, West Virginia, April 6, 1878, the son of William Henry Harrison Holswade and his wife, Georgella (Gallaher) Holswade.

Mr. Holswade was educated in the public schools of his native city and at Marshall College. He manifested an early interest in business, and when quite young, became associated with his father, W. H. H. Holswade, in the retail furniture and floor covering business. His mother died in 1905, followed three years, in 1908, by the death of his father, and James Frederick Holswade, the only child, inherited the estate of his father.

Expansion of his interests prompted Mr. Holswade to retire from active business connections in 1915, to devote his entire attention to his personal affairs and his extensive properties. After a brief residence in Los Angeles, California, Mr. Holswade and his family returned to Huntington, West Virginia, where he has given his time principally to his interests in real estate. One of the most attractive of the late additions to Huntington in its later period of rapid development is known by the name, "Holswade Park."

Mr. Holswade, in addition to his interest in real estate, is President of the Security Savings Company, and a director in the First Huntington National Bank. He is a Republican in his political affiliations; an active member in the First Presbyterian church, of Huntington, in which he is a deacon, an office held by his father; a Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner; member of the Huntington Lodge of Elks No. 113; member of the Guyan Country club and other important social and civic organizations of his home city.

James Frederick Holswade was married October 3, 1905, at Huntington, West Virginia, to Daisy Leona Staats, daughter of Coleman Alkire Staats and his wife, Emma Watkins (Keeney) Staats, both members of prominent pioneer families of Jackson county.

The children of the union of J. F. Holswade and his wife, Daisy (Staats) Holswade are: Lucile, born October 22, 1906; James Frederick, Jr., born August 12, 1910; Henry Coleman, born December 18, 1912; and Emma Katherine, born December 11, 1915.

The Holswades live on a handsome estate, located in one of the exclusive residential sections of Huntington, "Holswade Place," Park Hills.

The history of the Holswade family in America begins with Christian Frederick Holswade, born August 14, 1819, in Westphalia, Prussia, (died June 14, 1876), who immigrated to the United States, and became a citizen of this country in the year 1835, locating in Lewis county, Virginia. Here he married, Jan. 15, 1846, Martha A. Alkire (b. 1819—d. 1906).

Of the family of four children of this marriage, William Henry Harrison Holswade was born February 16, 1847, at Jane Lew, Lewis county, and removed with his father and family, the following year to Spencer, Roane county. Here the family acquired large holdings in lands, and from this place, W. H. H. Holswade entered Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, when Champ Clark was its president. After leaving school, he decided to enter his business life in Huntington, where in time, he became one of the substantial pioneer citizens of the growing young city.

He married September 26, 1875, at Huntington, Georgella Gallaher, (born in Benton county, Missouri, September 13, 1856) the daughter of James R. Gallaher, (born February 22, 1827—died January 18, 1895) and Mary Elizabeth (Johnston) Gallaher (born January 8, 1837—died March 29, 1917).

On his maternal side, Mr. Holswade in the fifth generation of the Johnstons—known as the "Johnstons of Salisbury," (Connecticut) —can claim eligibility for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, from the services of Captain Archibald Johnston, (born 1732—died 1789), who was commissioned Captain in the First Duchess County (N.Y.) Regiment, and served with it through the Revolution. Captain Johnston married Sarah Damron, 1757.

Other interesting branches of this connection are: the Woodrows, Martins, Berrys and Damrons. The Alkire family, on the father's side, is an old family of central West Virginia. The Gallahers, pioneers of Huntington, have intermarried with other prominent pioneer families of Cabell county, and have a number of representatives living in that section.

JOHN HERRIMON HOLT

John Herrimon Holt

OHN HERRIMON HOLT, distinguished lawyer of Huntington, West Virginia, was born August 10, 1860, at Sutton, Braxton county, West Virginia, one of the four children of Judge Homer A. Holt and Mary (Byrne) Holt.

John H. Holt attended Randolph Macon College; the University of Virginia; received his L.L.B. degree from Georgetown University; and his degree as Master of Laws from Yale University.

He began the practice of law in 1887, at Wheeling, West Virginia, where he was associated with Marshall T. Frame. Removing in 1890, to Huntington, Judge Holt became one of the outstanding figures at the Cabell county bar. He is nationally known as a lawyer, practicing before the highest state tribunals and those of the nation at large. Possessing exceptional ability, Judge Holt has specialized in corporation law. Masterful in address, cogent and logical in argument, he has long been recognized as one of the most brilliant lawyers of West Virginia.

Judge Holt is counsel for the Norfolk and Western Railroad; attorney for the Pocahontas Coal Company, and other large corporations; director of the Ohio Valley Bank, and interested in other important enterprises. Judge Holt is a Democrat, and has been drafted in previous campaigns to serve his party. He was Democratic nominee for governor running ahead of his ticket. In 1896 he was a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court. In the Democratic National convention of 1924, Judge Holt had the honor of nominating the distinguished West Virginian, John W. Davis, for the presidency of the United States. His speech upon this occasion was widely commented upon, and quoted.

Judge Holt is actively engaged in the practice of law at Huntington, where he is at present in partnership with his son, Homer Ewing Holt, in the firm of Holt & Holt.

In 1886, Judge Holt was married to Effie Ewing, daughter of J. Dallas Ewing, formerly a prominent lawyer of Wheeling. Mrs. Holt died in 1917. The children of the union of John H. Holt and Effie (Ewing) Holt, are: Homer Ewing, lawyer at Huntington, W. Va.; Dorcas, Mrs. Hugh Shank, Huntington; Helen, Mrs. Conner Hull, Huntington; and Klea, at home with her father.

The name of Holt was known in Virginia before the year 1632, when Randall Holt received a large grant of land in James City county (now Surry) as the heir of John Bayly, who came to Virginia in 1618. From Surry county, the Holt family spread widely over Virginia, becoming prominent in Norfolk, and in Princess Anne, Frederick, Amelia, New Kent, and Albemarle counties. Nicholas Holt, of Surry, saw service as a lieutenant in the Fifteenth Virginia Regiment, while Thomas Holt was a captain in the Revolution.

The progenitor of the immediate line of Holt, in West Virginia, to which Judge Holt belongs, was John Holt, pioneer of the Monongahela Valley, who migrated from the vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia, in early times. His son, Jonathan Holt, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who married Eliza Wilson, and died at West Milford, Harrison county, at an advanced age. A son of his, Homer A. Holt, was born at Parkersburg, Virginia, April 27, 1831. Educated at the University of Virginia, he held a distinguished record as lawyer and jurist. He practiced at Sutton, Braxton county. When the Civil War came on, Judge Homer A. Holt enlisted in the Confederate Army, was captured in 1862, and confined at Camp Chase. Upon his release, he joined the cavalry brigade of General A. G. Jenkins, and was later transferred to the command of General John McCausland. Judge Holt was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1871-'72, was on the circuit bench for sixteen years, and on the bench as Judge of the Superior Court for six years, retiring in 1896. In 1874, Judge Holt removed from Braxton to Greenbrier county, where he died January 7, 1898, having accumulated much property, largely in timber and mineral tracts. He married January 27, 1857, at Sutton, West Virginia, Mary A. Byrne, daughter of John Byrne, of Braxton county.

JOHN HERRIMON HOLT received a fine intellectual heritage, which he turned to great advantage in his brilliant career at the Cabell county bar.

Arthur L. Jones M.D.

Arthur S. Jones

HILE not a native of Cabell county, Dr. Arthur S. Jones, eminent physician and surgeon of Huntington, has made an enviable place for himself in that community.

He represents the seventh generation of the Jones family of his line in America. Coming to the Colony of Virginia in pre-Revolutionary times, the progenitor of this family settled in Bedford county. One of his ten sons, Daniel Jones, served throughout the Revolution as a commissioned officer. He migrated to South Carolina, locating on the Great Peedee river, later settling in Allegheny county, in western North Carolina. A son, John Jones, amassed a large fortune, dying on Prather's Creek, North Carolina, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His son, Thomas Jones, lived in Allegheny county, and a son of his, Drury C. Jones, enlisted in the cavalry brigade of Baird's Battalion, 65th N. C. Reg., C. S. A., and lost his life from illness in service near Knoxville, Tennessee. He married Mary Ann Faw, daughter of Jacob Faw, of New England lineage. Her father represented his state for many successive terms in the legislature, and his family goes back for generations into Revolutionary history, with representatives in the service during that war. Hiram C. Jones (b. Jan. 1, 1861, in Ashe county, North Carolina), son of Drury C. Jones, was the first of this immediate family in West Virginia. Educated in the University of North Carolina, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Dr. Jones, married Hannah Calloway (d. Mar. 24, 1903), daughter of the Honorable Benjamin Calloway, a North Carolinian. Benjamin Calloway represented his county in the legislature for many years. He married Harriet Stuart, daughter of John Stuart, wealthy merchant of Raleigh, whose wife was known as the "Whig Matron" of Raleigh, where she entertained lavishly in her home the many notables coming to the capitol. Here Henry Clay was a frequent guest, and President Andrew Johnson first saw the light of day in her kitchen. Elijah Calloway, father of Benjamin Calloway, close relative of Daniel Boone, served his county twenty years in the legislature of North Carolina. The Calloways go back in Virginia to Colonial days, and Colonel James Calloway—from whom ARTHUR S. JONES directly descends—who served in the French and Indian wars, as well as in the Revolution, built the first of the famous old iron furnaces near Lynchburg, Virginia.

ARTHUR S. JONES, second son of Hiram C., and Hannah (Calloway) Jones, was born in 1885, coming at an early age with his parents to Bluefield, West Virginia, where his father practiced medicine and engaged later in the coal business. He received his education in the Bluefield schools, Marshall College, Richmond Academy and College, obtaining his medical degree from the University of Virginia in 1910. (After serving an interneship at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, he studied extensively abroad, and coming back, accepted a staff position in Lakeside, when Dr. George C. Crile was chief of staff.)

In 1916, enlisting in the Regular Army, with rank of lieutenant, Dr. Jones went to the Mexican border, spending four months in charge of orthopedic work, directing an examination of 30,000 men. He returned to Cleveland, but soon went overseas with the American forces with the rank of major, doing special othopedic work with the British and French army surgeons. He retired in 1919, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, leaving behind him a war record of exceptional service.

After practicing a year at Cleveland, Dr. Jones came to Huntington where he established the first orthopedic hospital for crippled children in this section, becoming the pioneer in this humane work in his community. His fine clinical work and skill as surgeon have won him recognition outside the confines of his own state, making him a figure of national importance.

Among Dr. Jones' social, fraternal, and professional connections are: Phi Kappa Sigma and Pi Nu fraternities; Union and University clubs, Cleveland; the Guyan Country club and Guyandotte club, Huntington; the Cabell County Medical Society; the Tri-State Medical Society; and the American Medical Association. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, a Baptist, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Medical Reserve Corps, and member of Troop A, Veterans' Association. Dr. Jones founded the Huntington Children's Hospital and was, for five years, chief of its staff. He is now head of the Huntington Orthopedic Hospital, the only one of its kind in West Virginia.

GEORGE JEFFERSON McCOMAS

George Jefferson McComas

FEW families can claim earlier settlement, and none can show more distinguished representation in Cabell county, than that of George Jefferson McComas.

On his paternal side, two great-grandfathers, General Elisha McComas and Major Thomas Ward had made permanent settlements within the confines of Cabell county by 1801.

The McComas family, of Scotch-Irish extraction, originated in America with Daniel McComas, who settled early in the eighteenth century in Harford county, Maryland.

A representative, John McComas, migrated from western Maryland in 1778, locating in what is now Giles county, Virginia. This was the progenitor of the Cabell county family. John McComas was one of the builders of Fort Branch and was prominent in the region of Virginia surrounding Pearisburg. Five sons of his migrated by way of the New River region into the Guyandotte valley, where, in 1799, they planted the first crop of corn grown by white men within the present confines of Lincoln county. Elisha, a brother, followed later, settling at Salt Rock, Kanawha county (Cabell). He was the great grandfather of George J. McComas, and played an important role in the development of the new county of Cabell. He was an officer of the first court; trustee of both towns, Guyandotte and Barboursville; member of the Virginia Assembly; Brigadier-General of the Virginia militia; and Colonel of the 120th Regiment, Thirteenth Brigade, Third Division, in the War of 1812. His regiment rendezvoused at Point Pleasant, and helped erect and defend Fort Meigs in northwestern Ohio.

Among his sons, David McComas was judge of the Circuit Superior court of Virginia; and William, grandfather of GEORGE, was a jurist, Methodist minister, representative in the Twenty-fourth congress, 1835-37, and member of the Secession Convention at Richmond in 1861. His son, Benjamin Jefferson, father of George Jefferson, was a prominent member of the Cabell county bar, captain in the Confederate Army, serving under General Early. He was captured at Cedar Creek and confined for many months at Fort Delaware. He married Martha Hockaday, daughter of Edwin and Juliet (Shackelford) Hockaday, prominent residents of Greenup, Kentucky, and died in Cabell county, West Virginia, December 2, 1894.

The Shackelfords, in America, originated in what is now King and Queen county, Virginia, settling later in Richmond, Kentucky. They go back through the distinguished line of Taliaferros of noble descent, to Gloucester, England.

The Hockadays settled in what is now New Kent county, Virginia, migrating later to Kentucky. They have an ancestor, Joseph Doniphan, a soldier of the American Revolution, who accompanied Daniel Boone to Kentucky, locating at Fort Boonesboro. The Doniphans came from Prince William county, Virginia, and are descended from Don Alphonse Iphan, a nobleman of Spain, banished for religious persecution.

GEORGE JEFFERSON McCOMAS, born September 28, 1863, at Pearisburg, Giles county, Virginia, was one of the five children of B. J. and Martha (Hockaday) McComas. He spent his youth on the old McComas plantation, receiving his educational training at Marshall College, and the University of Virginia, where he had his legal training. He was admitted to the Cabell county bar, and, while still in his early twenties, was elected prosecuting attorney. While never an office seeker, George J. McComas was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party with which he was affiliated. A member of the Johnson Memorial church, Huntington, Mr. McComas took deep interest in the Men's Bible classes. Member of the Mystic Shrine, thirty-second degree Mason, member of the Huntington Lodge of Elks, he was also identified with many other civic and social organizations.

George J. McComas was married October 4, 1887, to Betty Martin Curtis, daughter of Albert A. Curtis, and Mary Minerva (Martin) Curtis, of Richmond, Kentucky. The children of this union are: Margaret, widow of Charles W. Purcell; and Captain B. Curtis McComas, of the U. S. Army. The three grandchildren are: Betty Curtis Purcell, Charles William Purcell, Jr., and Benjamin Curtis McComas, Jr.

George J. McComas died March 6, 1921, at Huntington. He was recognized as an eminent lawyer, an able speaker, a community leader; but, perhaps, best known as a man who stood for the things that were fundamentally right. Loyal to his family, his friends, and his community, he stood for all that made for a better town, a better state, and a better country.

GEORGE McKENDREE

George McKendree

HE name, McKendree, was not known in Cabell county until about 1837, when Robert McKendree, father of GEORGE McKENDREE, migrated with his family from Pittsylvania county, Virginia, to this region of western Virginia, locating first on Mud river and later at Barboursville, Cabell county.

The McKendree family, as represented by this branch in Cabell county, settled in King William county, Virginia, near Richmond, where the great grandfather of George McKendree was a planter in his day. The family of John McKendree migrated to James City county, later to Greenville county, where they lived several years, finally removing to Sumner county, Tennessee. Settler John McKendree died in 1815.

A number of representatives of this family of children scattered throughout Virginia, several locating in Loudoun and Franklin counties. The grandfather of George McKendree was an officer in the Revolution as was his great uncle, William E. McKendree, first native American Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. Bishop McKendree lies buried on the campus of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Through the Saunders of Goochland and Bedford counties, the Grubbs of Goochland, Bedford and Pittsylvania counties, and the Sinclairs of Loudoun county, George McKendree's ancestors were well represented in Revolutionary service.

GEORGE McKENDREE was born January 29, 1835, one of seven children, and came with his parents, Robert and Mary (Grubb) McKendree from Pittsylvania county, Virginia, to Cabell county. He was educated in the private schools of that day, and at the early age of seventeen embarked upon his professional career of civil engineer. It was the day of pioneer movement in railroad building, and George McKendree played an important role in the early development of the railroads in Virginia and his own state, West Virginia. The first outstanding work he did was in the survey of the new line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad from Covington, Virginia, to the Ohio river.

When the Civil War came on, George McKendree cast in his lot with the Confederacy, serving all through the conflict in the Army of Northern Virginia. He enlisted as lieutenant in Co. A, Twenty-Seventh Virginia Infantry, and saw severe fighting as a member of Carpenter's Battery, which did its part in the First Battle of Manassas, in winning for the redoubtable chieftain, General Jackson, the immortal name of "Stonewall." For bravery George McKendree was promoted to the rank of major before the war was over, and assigned to General Echols' Brigade in West Virginia.

Major McKendree after the war, became division engineer of the Richmond and Allegheny branch of the road. In his immediate section of West Virginia he did notable work of development, building the Huntington and Big Sandy railroad from Huntington to Cattlettsburg, which helped in the expansion of southwestern West Virginia and northeastern Kentucky. He constructed the Guyan branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, which opened up the wealth of the Guyandotte valley. Major McKendree was connected with a number of enterprises in Huntington and vicinity and owned much land in Cabell county. In 1890, when the Huntington and Kenova Land Development was organized, he was its vice-president. In connection with this company, he was one of the founders of Central City, Kellogg, and Kenova. The only elective office held by him was that of sheriff of Cabell county, to which he was elected in 1888.

Summarizing the character of Major McKendree, those who knew him best would say that his outstanding traits were, a sense of honor and a high idealism which commanded the admiration of all who knew him. A few days before his death, which occurred August 27, 1908, Major McKendree told an anecdote to an intimate, which reveals this characteristic. He had been captured by the Yankees, and when confined in a dirty guardhouse, as an officer, he had protested and was given permission to sleep outside on a cot. The officer in charge placed a guard on duty, and Major McKendree made his escape. In telling the story he said: "The mistake, Sir, that Yankee officer made was in not putting me on my honor. Had he done so, morning would have found me still in custody."

George McKendree married in 1874 in Nebraska City, Nebraska, Irene McComas, daughter of William McComas and Mildred (Ward) McComas. The children are: Mary, Mrs. George W. Johnson, Parkersburg; Mildred, Mrs. George A. Henderson, St. Albans; and George-Anna, Mrs. Percy C. Manley, Staunton, Virginia.

IRENE McCOMAS McKENDREE

Irene McComas McKendree

HE McComas family, of Scotch-Irish extraction, was known in America early in the eighteenth century when the first McComas settled in Maryland at Baltimore. By the year 1790 the census of Harford county, Maryland showed quite a number of McComases in that region. Several served in the Revolution, among them John McComas, early settler in the Guyandotte valley. It was the father, John the Elder, who migrated in 1776 from western Maryland, and settled near the present site of Pearisburg, Giles county, Virginia, where he helped build Fort Branch. Here he entered and surveyed several tracts of land. His son, Elisha McComas, grandfather of IRENE McCOMAS, migrated to the Guyandotte Valley, locating about 1800 at Salt Rock, Kanawha county, Virginia, now Cabell, West Virginia. Brothers of Elisha—David, Jesse, Moses, William, and John McComas —preceded him and in 1799 planted the first crop of corn grown by white men in that region now included within the boundary of Lincoln county.

Elisha McComas took an active part in the early life of the new county of Cabell, when it was formed in 1809. He was a member of the first county court, trustee of both Guyandotte and Barboursville, when those towns were formed. Brigadier General of the Virginia Militia, he was Colonel of the 120th Regiment, Thirteenth Brigade, Third Division, in the War of 1812. He represented Cabell county in the Virginia Assembly as did the maternal grandfather of IRENE McCOMAS, Colonel Thomas Ward, who settled with his father, Jeremiah Ward, on the Guyandotte river above its mouth, about 1798, entering thousands of acres in Kanawha and Cabell counties. He served as "Gentleman Justice" of Kanawha county from 1801 until the new county of Cabell was formed when he became the first sheriff in 1809. It was at the home of William Merritt on "Ward's Plantation" that the first court was held. He left Virginia early, migrating to Mississippi.

William McComas, son of Elisha and father of IRENE, was an eminent lawyer and Methodist preacher in his day. He was a representative in the 24th Congress, member of the Virginia Secession convention in 1861, and founded several churches in the Guyandotte section.

David McComas, uncle of IRENE, was an able jurist, member of the General Court of Virginia, and judge of the eighteenth circuit which included Cabell county. He was several times elected to the Virginia senate and is said to have made the first straight out secession speech heard on the floor of the Virginia senate. On her father's side, Mrs. McKendree was a descendant of Matthew French, from whom many West Virginians claim Revolutionary service.

IRENE OCTAVIA McCOMAS, daughter of William and Mildred (Ward) McComas, was born October 17, 1843, at Barboursville, Virginia. She was educated at Notre Dame and Science Hill, leading institutions of learning of that day. In Nebraska City, Nebraska, she was married, in 1874, to George McKendree. Returning to her native county, she spent practically all the rest of her life within its boundaries, living either at Barboursville or at Huntington and vicinity. She had but recently removed to St. Albans, West Virginia, when her death occurred March 20, 1913, while on a visit to Huntington.

Children of George McKendree and Irene (McComas) McKendree are: Mildred, wife of George A. Henderson; Mary, wife of George W. Johnson, Parkersburg; and George Anna, wife of Percy C. Manley, Staunton, Virginia.

Mrs. McKendree was accounted one of the most intellectual women of her day in Cabell county. She was a member of the Episcopal church, and charter member of the Huntington Chapter U. D. C., and associated with several small groups of women of literary tastes congenial with her own. She rests in Spring Hill cemetery where her husband is buried.

GEORGE IRA NEAL

George Ira Neal

GEORGE IRA NEAL, prominent lawyer and business man of Huntington, W. Va., is a native of Cabell county. He was born March 23, 1868, near Milton, West Virginia, the son of Andrew Dickinson and Malinda (Newman) Neal.

Mr. Neal received his academic and legal training at West Virginia University, graduating from that institution in 1888. Locating for the practice of law at Huntington, Mr Neal shortly became one of the leaders in his profession, and in the Democratic party with which he is affiliated.

Mr. Neal was mayor of Huntington, 1892, 1895; city attorney; and was twice the nominee of his party for Congress from the respective Fourth and Fifth districts. While active in the professional and business life of Huntington, Mr. Neal has found time to devote to the religious, civic and social interests of his community. He is earnestly concerned in all the affairs of his church, the Fifth Avenue Baptist, in which he is a deacon, and a teacher in its Sunday School. He is prominent in the lay movements of the state and national Baptist organizations, and is trustee of the Baptist school, the Alderson Junior College and Academy.

Mr. Neal has also been president of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, president of the Huntington Rotary club, president of the Huntington Children's Hospital, director of the Y. M. C. A., trustee of the Y. W. C. A., and a director of the Huntington Community Chest. Among the numerous business organizations in which he is directly interested, Mr. Neal holds the office of president of the West Virginia and Kentucky Insurance Company, of Huntington; and is director of the Inter-Ocean Casualty Company, of Cincinnati.

The Neal family, to which G. I. Neal belongs, is of Irish extraction. Originally it was the O'Neill family, which revolted against English tyranny in the early seventeenth century, when, losing the family stronghold at Tyrone, it was widely scattered, representatives finding their way to America. The first of this family in West Virginia was Captain James Neal, of Green county, Pennsylvania, Revolutionary soldier, holding a land grant for his military services, who was the first settler in Wood county in 1785.

James Neal, grandfather of GEORGE I. NEAL, settled in Fayette county, where he married a Miss Lane, and reared a family of nine children. A son, Andrew Dickinson Neal, (b. April 25, 1837—d. June 7, 1900), located in Cabell county, marrying on January 13, 1857, Malinda Newman, (b. 1838—d. 1917), daughter of Russell and Sarah (Harbour) Newman, both native Cabell countians.

George I. Neal married December 5, 1912, Eunice Virginia Earp, of Winchester, Kentucky. Of this union were Virginia, dec., Irene, and George I., Jr.

Mrs. Neal's family is closely associated with Cabell county. She is the daughter of Andrew Jefferson Earp, (b. Mar. 15, 1857—d. June 4, 1927), and Anna Wayne (Summerson) Earp, (b. July 28, 1866—d. June 29, 1904), married in Guyandotte, West Virginia, April 17, 1885. Anna Wayne Summerson was the daughter of Charles Henry Summerson, of Staunton, Virginia, (b. Feb. 5, 1829—d. Dec. 8, 1914), and of Emma Virginia (McMahon) Summerson, (b. Oct. 1, 1825—d. Feb. 5, 1917), married at Guyandotte, Virginia, Dec. 5, 1855. Emma Virginia McMahon was the daughter of Wayne McMahon, (b. 1808—d. 1890), and of Mary (Moore) McMahon, (b. 1817—d. 1855), married in Cabell county, Virginia. Wayne McMahon was the son of John McMahon, (b. 1775) and of Nancy (Cox) McMahon, (b. 1788—d. 1866), married 1805. John McMahon was the son of Major William McMahon, (b. Jan. 9, 1749—d. June 30, 1794), and of Ann (Cox) McMahon (b. Oct. 17, 1757—d. Jan. 17, 1818), married March 21, 1774.

Major William McMahon, was a Revolutionary soldier, in the Fourth Virginia Continental line, 1776, reenlisting in the Third Virginia, Continental line, in 1779. He saw service under Lord Dunmore, in Dunmore's War, 1772-1774, and fought as a major in the Indian war, under "Mad Anthony" Wayne. On June 30, 1794, he lost his life in valiant service at the head of the troops at Fort Recovery.

Mrs. Neal, as her parents were before her, has been an active worker for years in the Baptist church. She is prominently identified with the affairs of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, of which she is a member.

MRS. GEORGE IRA NEAL

William H. Newcomb

William Holderby Newcomb

ILLIAM HOLDERBY NEWCOMB, prominent merchant of Huntington, has been represented in his family connection with that region of the state since 1803, when his great-great-grandfather, James Cox, migrated from Buckingham county, Virginia, and settled on the west side of Mud river above the Great Falls. The house built by this early settler still stands, and is one of the landmarks of the county.

James Cox was a member of the command of George Rogers Clark in the Illinois Expedition of 1778-79. A son, William Cox, great-grandfather of WILLIAM HOLDERBY NEWCOMB, married Sarah White in 1813, purchased a farm above Nine Mile creek,, now known as "Cox's Landing," which permanently associates this family with Cabell county.

The name, Newcomb, is said to be of Saxon origin, and the family can be traced back to Hugh Newcombe, of Saltfleetby, Lincoln, (1189-99). The family records have been preserved, including the birth and marriage certificates at Saltfleetby beginning with the year 1558. The name has been variously written, Newcomen, Newcome, Newcombe, and Newcomb. The family in America dates back to Francis Newcomb, of England, born 1605, who came to the American Colonies in 1635. The first of the name who is known to have settled in territory, now West Virginia, was Daniel Newcombe, of Hampshire county, (Virginia), born 1742, and a captain in the Revolutionary service.

William P. Newcomb, founder of this particular line in West Virginia, was born 1798, removing with his family from eastern Virginia to Malden, Virginia, and then to Red House, where he owned and operated a boat-building yard. William P. Newcomb married Rebecca Jane Hill, in Salsbury, Meigs county, O., Sept. 26, 1842. His son, William Hill Newcomb, enlisted in the Union Army at Gallipolis, December 5, 1861. He was First Lieutenant, Company F, 8th Virginia Cavalry, changed later to the 7th W. Va. Cavalry, 1864. This regiment under command of Colonel John H. Oley (brevetted Brigadier General, March 13, 1865), saw gallant service through the strenuous campaigns of the Shenandoah valley. In 1864 it was transferred to the Kanawha district, and Lieutenant Newcomb was stationed with his company at Guyandotte from January, 1864, until he was mustered out August, 1865. Here, June, 1866, William Hill Newcomb married Emily Cox, daughter of Wilson and Eveline (Maupin) Cox.

Their son, WILLIAM HOLDERBY NEWCOMB, was born in Guyandotte, October 17, 1870. He was educated in the public schools, but started his business career at an early age, beginning with employment in the woolen mills in the summer vacations. He was employed one year in the Ensign Car Works, and then became associated with mercantile firms, clerking in dry goods stores for the next seven years. This experience was of great practical advantage later, when he formed a partnership in the firm of Valentine and Newcomb, and where from 1895 to 1907 he was secretary-treasurer of this large dry goods firm of Huntington. In time the firm became The Anderson-Newcomb Company, and since the year 1926, William H. Newcomb has been its efficient president.

The business career of Mr. Newcomb has been built up by his own efforts, and has been one of steady and careful growth. The firm is now one of the best known establishments of its line in the state of West Virginia and owes much to the faithful and efficient efforts of its president.

Mr. Newcomb is also vice-president of the Community Savings and Loan Company, of Huntington, West Virginia. Active in the religious life of his community, Mr. Newcomb has been closely and prominently identified with the laymen's activities of his church, the Methodist Episcopal. He is trustee of West Virginia Wesleyan College, and was a member of the General Conference of his church which was held May, 1924, at Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Newcomb is chairman of the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army; a member of the Huntington Rotary Club; a Mason; Knights Templar, of the Beni Kedem Shrine, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

William Holderby Newcomb was married September 4, 1895, at Huntington, to Margaret Barkla, daughter of William and Caroline (Potts) Barkla. The children of this union are: Alta, Carolyn, and William B.

ELLIOTT NORTHCOTT

Elliott Northcott

ELLIOTT NORTHCOTT, eminent jurist of Huntington, West Virginia, is one of Cabell county's favored sons. While not a native of the county, he has spent much of his professional life within its boundaries, showing from the beginning, marked qualities of leadership, and has been signally honored in his professional and political affiliations.

Judge Northcott was born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, April 26, 1869, the son of General Robert Saunders, and Mary (Cunningham) Northcott. He was educated at Northwestern Academy, Clarksburg; McCabe's University school, Petersburg, Virginia; and in law at the University of Michigan. Admitted to the bar in 1891, he located in Huntington, West Virginia, for the practice of law. Judge Northcott rose rapidly in his chosen profession, and the list of his official connections is quite a formidable one. He was city attorney of Huntington, 1897-1898; assistant district attorney from 1898 to 1905; served as United States attorney for the southern district of West Virginia, from 1905 to 1909; was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Columbia from 1909-1911; minister to Nicaragua, from February until December, 1911; and to Venezuela from 1911 to 1913.

After Judge Northcott returned to the United States, he practiced law in Huntington until the year 1915, when he was appointed a member of West Virginia's public service commission, holding the important office of president of that body. In 1922, he again became United States District Attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, resigning this office when he became one of the circuit judges of the United States for the Fourth Circuit, which includes West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina. He was appointed to the judgeship by President Coolidge, April 7, 1927, succeeding John C. Rose, of Maryland, at his death.

Judge Northcott has always been actively interested in the Republican party, with which he is affiliated. He was a member of the Republican State Executive committee and Central Committee from 1900 to 1908, was state chairman in the campaign of 1904, and also served as a member of the board of regents of the West Virginia Normal Schools from 1905 to 1909.

Judge Northcott is one of West Virginia's thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Masons; member of the Guyandotte Club and other civic and social organizatoins of his residence city.

At Huntington, September 1, 1893, Judge Northcott married Lola Beardsley, daughter of Dr. A. J. Beardsley and Lucy (Biggs) Beardsley. Dr. Beardsley was a practicing physician of Cabell county for many years, and Mrs. Beardsley belonged to a family prominent in both West Virginia and Kentucky history. The only child of Judge and Mrs. Northcott is Gustavus Andrew Northcott, who resides in Cabell county.

The branch of the Northcott family to which Elliott Northcott belongs goes back to William Northcott, father of Hosea Northcott, Wilmington, North Carolina. Hosea Northcott was a Whig in his political faith, and an Episcopalian. His son, Robert Saunders Northcott, born in 1818, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, was a lawyer by profession, editor and member of the Whig party.

He located in Harrison county, at Clarksburg, West Virginia, where he was mayor and postmaster, as well as prominently identified with the interests of his community, and where he founded the Clarksburg Telegram. When the Republican party was formed, he became actively interested in it, and he was a member of the Secession Convention of Tennessee, disbanded by the legislature. He was an ardent unionist and during the Civil War saw service with the Federal forces, becoming Colonel of the Twelfth West Virginia Regiment, later promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. General Northcott married an Alabamian in 1831, and of this union were eight children. He is the father of Judge Elliott Northcott, as well as of Gustavus A. Northcott, prominent business man of Huntington. A sister of Judge Northcott, Mrs. Naomi Everett, (dec.), was one of the distinguished woman educators of the state and was connected with the teaching staff of Marshall college for many years.

Judge Northcott and his family live in Cabell county on his farm on the Ohio river at Homestead.

THOMAS WEST PEYTON

Thomas West Peyton

HOMAS WEST PEYTON, rising young attorney of Huntington, West Virginia, is identified with the pioneer history of Cabell county, on his maternal side through the Thornburgs, prominent in the early settlement of this region. The Peyton family, to which he belongs, begins its history in Cabell county, with the year 1860, when Thomas West Peyton II. was born at Barboursville, Virginia.

The Peytons of English extraction, go back eight generations from THOMAS WEST PEYTON, to the immigrant, Henry Peyton II., a direct descendant of Sir Edward Peyton, of Isleham, England. The first of the line in America settled in what is now Westmoreland county, Virginia. His grandson, Valentine Peyton, was an officer in the American Revolution. This line has a notable war record, since four generations of Thomas West Peytons in direct line of descent have held commissions as captains in the service of their country.

Thomas West Peyton I., great grandfather of THOMAS WEST PEYTON IV., was captain in the First Regiment, District of Columbia militia, and brigade quartermaster of Young's Second Brigade, while his father was paymaster of the Prince William militia during the American Revolution. Captain Thomas West Peyton II. went to New Orleans, serving as lieutenant during the Mexican War, and later enlisting under the banner of the Confederacy, was Captain of Company C, Eleventh Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, losing his life in 1863 in the Battle of Murfreesboro. His widow, Sarah O'Dowd Peyton, with her children, returned in 1872 to Cabell county. Here, her son, Thomas West Peyton III., practiced law for years at the Cabell county bar, and held for six years the office of circuit clerk of Cabell county. He was Captain of Company I, Second Infantry, West Virginia National Guards. He married at Barboursville, West Virginia, Mary T. Hovey, daughter of William M. and Ellen (Thornburg) Hovey, daughter of Thomas Thornburg, (son of Pioneer Solomon Thornburg) and Margaret (Miller) Thornburg, prominent in the early annals of Cabell county.

Through his great grandmother, Margaret Miller Thornburg, a daughter of John and Sophia (Clendenin) Miller, THOMAS WEST PEYTON is related to the most prominent pioneer families in the Great Kanawha valley, including the Handleys, Clendenins, and Millers. His great-great-great-grandfather, Major William Clendenin, fought in the battle of Point Pleasant and was major in the Kanawha militia, of which his brother, George, (builder of Fort Clendenin) was colonel.

The children of Thomas West Peyton III., and Mary (Hovey) Peyton are: THOMAS WEST IV.; Albert H.; John Thornburg; and Robert Edwin. Three of these saw service overseas with the American forces in the World War. THOMAS WEST, enlisting May, 1917, in the First Officers' Training Camp, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, rose through successive promotions to the rank of captain, July, 1918, and was assigned to the command of Company A, Eight Hundred and Two, Pioneer Infantry. He fought in the Argonne, and was actively engaged until the signing of the Armistice, when he received his honorable discharge from Fort Sherman, August 1, 1919.

THOMAS WEST PEYTON born at Huntington, August 13, 1891, son of Thomas West Peyton and Mary (Hovey) Peyton, was educated at Morris Harvey College, and at West Virginia University. Studying law, he first worked in his father's law offices, serving later as deputy county and circuit clerk of Cabell county. He is now practicing law at Huntington.

Captain Peyton was married at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, July 24, 1912, to Gay Zenith Vaughan, daughter of Arthur L., and Euphenia Rippetoe Vaughan, of Nicholas county, West Virginia. He is a Democrat, member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; Elk; Mason; Kiwanian; Son of the American Revolution; Son of the Confederate Veterans; member of the American Legion; Sojourner; member of the Cabell county, state, and the American Bar Associations; member of the Spring Valley Country club; and honorary member of the Chi Beta Phi Scientific Society. He has been Mayor of Barboursville, two terms; president of the West Virginia Department Reserve Officers' Association of the U. S.; and Secretary of the Cabell County Bar Association.

CHARLES LLOYD RITTER

Charles Lloyd Ritter

HARLES LLOYD RITTER, prominent lumberman, banker, and capitalist, of Cabell county, has been a resident of West Virginia for the greater part of his business career.

Mr. Ritter, the second son of Daniel Sones, and Catherine (Kramer) Ritter, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1865. His education was acquired in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and at Williamsport Academy. After a period of boyhood on his father's farm, Charles Lloyd Ritter spent several years in Williamsport and at Muncy, Pennsylvania. In the latter place, he was engaged in the mercantile business. Locating, in 1889, at Oakvale, West Virginia, Mr. Ritter entered the lumber business. Two years later he removed to Welch, operating for six years in the lumber business in this region. He transferred his offices to Charleston, West Virginia, where he operated a plant on Elk River. Selling his interest here, Mr. Ritter bought other timber land in West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky. Since 1897, he has maintained his headquarters in Huntington, and has become identified with many important enterprises in Cabell county, as well as in other sections of the state.

Among the offices held by Mr. Ritter are: president of the C. L. Ritter Lumber Company; president of the Ritter-Burns Lumber Company; president of the Turkey Foot Lumber Company; president of the Rockcastle Lumber Company; president of the Norfolk Land Company; president of the Kentucky, Rockcastle, and Eastern Company; president of the Central Realty Company, owning the Frederick Hotel and other interests; president of the Huntington Land Company; president of the Empire Furniture Company; and president of the Huntington-Ohio Bridge Company. Mr. Ritter is a director in the First National Bank of Huntington, owns an interest in the Standard Printing and Publishing Company; in the Watts-Ritter Company, wholesale drygoods concern; and is president of the Chesapeake Bay Company, of Charleston.

Mr. Ritter is intimately identified with the latter-day progress of Huntington. With a vision of the promise the site of Huntington offered, Mr. Ritter purchased Ritter Hill, notable for its handsome homes in an exquisite setting. He gave part of the land for Ritter Park, which bears his name, and has been instrumental in promoting many projects which have made Huntington known as a city of beautiful homes. His name is the foreword of progress in southern West Virginia.

Mr. Ritter is a member of the Guyandotte club; the Guyan Country club, the Gypsy club; and he was chairman of the Cabell County Red Cross chapter during the World War. To this, he gave untiringly in time and energy, as well as generously in resources.

In 1902, at Huntington, he was married to Mabel McClintock, daughter of Charles Alden, and Adeline (Richey) McClintock, originally of Pennsylvania. The children of this union are three sons: Charles Lloyd, Jr., William Randolph, and Don McClintock. These three are married and live in Huntington.

The Ritter family is of German extraction, originating in the Middle Ages, and the name means "a knight." As represented in America, the family came from the Palatinate between the years 1731 and 1763, settling in Pennsylvania.

The records of that state show grants held by a Ritter as early as 1749. Frances Ritter (born 1741, died 1825) was a pioneer of Berks county, Pennsylvania. Daniel Ritter, grandfather of CHARLES LLOYD, was a prominent lumberman and farmer in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Sones. Daniel Ritter was a Democrat and Lutheran.

Peter Sones, great grandfather of CHARLES LLOYD RITTER, was an aide to General Washington during the Revolution. He had four sons: Peter, John, George, and Daniel, and lived to miss the century mark by but a few days.

Daniel Sones Ritter, one of the twelve children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Sones) Ritter, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1829. He held several important offices in his county, and married February 22, 1862, in Columbia county, Catherine Kramer, (b. in Philadelphia, Aug. 3, 1821—d. in Muncy, Sept. 11, 1900). Daniel S. Ritter died at Milton, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1916.

MRS. CHARLES LLOYD (MABEL McCLINTOCK) RITTER

Mabel McClintock Ritter

THE McClintock family to which Mabel McClintock Ritter belongs, has been closely identified with the life of Cabell county since 1889.

The progenitor of this branch of McClintocks came to America in early days, settling in Pennsylvania. They are perpetuated in the founding of McClintocksville, and during the oil development, the family established Dempseytown, in Verango county, Pennsylvania. General James R. McClintock, grandfather of MABEL McCLINTOCK RITTER, was a gentleman farmer, located near Dempseytown, and held several important public offices. He was a Brigadier-General in the Pennsylvania militia, and, when the Civil War came on, being too old for active service, he rendered valuable assistance in recruiting and training troops for military duties. He married Jerusha Tennant, of New London, Connecticut, member of a distinguished family of Colonial New England. Two sons of this marriage were: Homer and Charles Alden McClintock, the latter the father of MABEL McCLINTOCK.

Charles Alden McClintock was born December 7, 1846, at the family home near Dempseytown, in the handsome old Colonial house, situated on a high bluff, which still is one of the landmarks of that region. Later, a portion of the estate was given by Charles Alden McClintock for church purposes, and another part was donated for use as a park.

C. A. McClintock was educated for the profession of law, attending school for four years at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, but the death of his father threw him into the business world, where he found a successful opening at that time in the lumber industry. Acquiring wealth, Mr. McClintock after his marriage built an imposing colonial home, noted for its hospitality. Removing to Huntington in 1889, Mr. McClintock embarked extensively in the lumber business, meeting with continued success until the disastrous panic of 1892, destroyed many of his holdings, which he never fully recovered before his death, August 19, 1914.

In Huntington, Mr. McClintock built one of the handsomest homes of that period, and lived there with his family, which had wide social contacts in Cabell county. He was a Democrat; member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and communicant of the Presbyterian church. Mr. McClintock was married October 6, 1870, in Verango county, Pennsylvania, to Mary Adeline Richey, (b. 1847—d. 1914), daughter of William and Angeline (Groves) Richey, of prominent Pennsylvania families. The children of this union were: Pliny, Los Angeles, Cal.; Herbert Dewitt, Huntington; William R., Arcola, Miss.; Emma, Huntington; MABEL; Laura, wife of Henry C. Walburn, Washington, D. C.

MABEL McCLINTOCK RITTER, daughter of Charles A. and Adeline (Richey) McClintock, was born in Dempseytown, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1880. Removing at an early age with her parents to Huntington, she was educated in the public schools, graduating from high school in 1898, and from Marshall College in 1900.

Two years after leaving school, she was married, in 1902, to Charles Lloyd Ritter, one of the leading lumbermen and financiers of West Virginia. For a short time Mr. and Mrs. Ritter lived in Charleston, W. Va., but returned to Huntington where they took up their permanent residence. In 1912, they built their beautiful home on Ritter Hill, which Mr. Ritter with rare vision helped develop and expand. Here they reside on one of the handsomest estates in West Virginia.

The children of this union are: Charles Lloyd, Jr., born March 3, 1904, m. Laurie Stewart; William Randolph, born Dec. 31, 1905, m. Mildred Stafford; Don McClintock, born April 24, 1908, m. Mary Keefer.

Mabel McClintock Ritter has used her opportunity as a leader of her community in the furtherance of the best interests of the city in which she lives. She is not only a gracious hostess in her handsome home, where she frequently entertains, but she is prominent in the many organizations which make the civic and social life of Huntington. An active member of the First Presbyterian church, Mrs. Ritter is engaged in all of its organized work. She is Past Regent of the Buford Chapter D. A. R.; member of the Colonial Dames; life member of the Huntington Woman's Club; and member of other smaller organizations. During the World War, she rendered valuable service in civilian work, giving generously of time and money.

MRS. MORTON WORTHAM SLOAN

Morton Wortham Sloan

ORTON WORTHAM SLOAN, while not a native of Cabell county, has left an indelible impress upon the civic and literary life of Huntington, during her thirty years of residence there.

She was born January 20, 1843, in Richmond, Virginia, the daughter of Charles Thomas and Mary Jane (Hutchinson) Wortham. According to the traditions of her Southern ancestry, she was carefully educated, receiving her finishing training in Richmond Female Institute. In her senior year, 1861, Morton Wortham, with two or three other schoolmates, made secretly a Confederate flag of their own design which they flung from one of the towers of the school building, several days before Virginia seceded from the Union. Summarily, the irate president of the school ordered it down, but later it floated again over the city of Richmond, giving these young Rebels the distinction of flying the first Confederate flag in their native city.

Morton Wortham was married in Richmond, Virginia, April 30, 1865, to John Alexander Sloan, a Colonel in the Confederate service, and the son of Robert M., and Sarah Paisley Sloan, members of prominent families of North Carolina. Nine years after her marriage, Mrs. Sloan removed with her family to St. Louis, Missouri; later to Greensboro, North Carolina; and again, to Washington, D. C. The last move took the family to Baltimore, Maryland, where Colonel Sloan died in 1885.

The children of this union are: Charles Wortham Sloan, who married Nellie O'Neal, of Baltimore; and Sarah Paisley, who married at Richmond, Virginia, November 3, 1897, Charles Russell Wyatt (dec.), prominent lawyer and financier of Huntington. The children of Charles Russell, and Sarah (Sloan) Wyatt are: Charles Russell, Huntington; Morton Sloan, wife of Lieutenant Ranson Kirby Davis, U. S. N.; and Joseph Willard, attorney, Huntington. Mrs. C. W. Wyatt, who has been identified with all the larger cultural interests of Huntington in its club and civic activities, lives with her family on Fifth Avenue in a handsome home, which she shares with her mother.

Mrs. Sloan is a woman of versatile talents, cultured both in music and in art. Always a wide reader, she has written both in prose and verse. A volume of her poems will shortly be published. Mrs. Sloan has made a conspicuous place for herself in the life of Huntington through her outstanding activities and unselfish service. Helping to organize the Huntington Woman's club, she was its first president, holding the office for nine years, when she resigned to become president of the West Virginia State Federation of Women's clubs. Mrs. Sloan was instrumental in creating interest in the first campaign of the Tuberculosis League in West Virginia, and brought the first exhibit for the League to Huntington.

She organized in 1908, the sewing school for poor children, which led up to the organization of the City Mission.

In 1916, Mrs. Sloan met the great affliction of blindness. Undaunted, she turned to the mastery of the Moon system of reading, which her brilliant and alert mind soon accomplished. Sunny, cheerful, and with a philosophy of life, that all who know her envy, Mrs. Sloan is the inspiration of those, who are fortunate enough to have contacts with her.

A life-long Democrat, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church since her marriage, Mrs. Sloan finds life both interesting and worth while. She has expressed something of her beautiful faith, in the fragment of one of her poems quoted here, as typical of the attitude of this lady of lovely character and fine intellect!

A Prayer

Just a little more light each day, dear Lord
  Just a little more light each day
It was You who taught me, "God answers prayer,"
  It was You who taught me to pray.

When You climbed up the slopes of Olivet
  And You walked in Galilee,
You stooped, then, to open the beggar's eyes,
  Won't You do the same for me?"

CHARLES TRUEHEART TAYLOR

Charles Trueheart Taylor

HARLES TRUEHEART TAYLOR, prominent physician and surgeon, of Huntington, has spent practically his entire life in Cabell county, West Virginia, where his family has been closely identified with its professional and social life since the year 1874.

He was born in Townsville, Granville county, North Carolina, August 8, 1872, the son of Thomas Wallace Taylor and Maria (Trueheart) Taylor. He was educated in the Huntington public schools; Marshall College; Central University, Richmond, Kentucky; and the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky, receiving his degree in medicine in 1897, and doing graduate work in 1899 and 1905. Dr. Taylor was an outstanding figure in college athletics during his school career, and still maintains a deep interest in amateur sports.

He was clerk of the City of Huntington, 1898-99, and from that date has been engaged in the active practice of his chosen profession. He is, at the present time, a member of the staff of the Chesapeake and Ohio Hospital, and has been connected with the leading hospitals of Huntington in the past.

Among Dr. Taylor's business connections may be mentioned: the presidency of the Sovereign Gas Company; directorship in the Huntington-Oklahoma Oil and Gas Company; and large interests in the growing of citrus fruits in Florida.

He is a Presbyterian; a Democrat in his political affiliation; member of the Guyandotte and Guyan Country clubs; Past Exalted Ruler of the Huntington Lodge of Elks; Shriner; head physician of the Modern Woodmen of America in West Virginia; Rotarian; member of the County, State, Tri-State, and American Medical Societies; member of the national college fraternity, Phi Delta Theta; and member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In his youth, Dr. Taylor was a member of Company I, State Militia, of West Virginia, and during the World War, he did notable work as a member of the Draft Board for the years 1917-18.

Charles Trueheart Taylor was married December 11, 1901, at Huntington, West Virginia, to the daughter of James and Jerusha Stevenson, Berenice Stevenson, who died in the year 1910. The children of this union are: Berenice, wife of John W. Long, of Huntington, West Virginia; and Charles Trueheart Taylor, Jr., at home. Dr. Taylor married at Newark, New Jersey, in 1912, Stella Moore, daughter of William and Mary T. Moore. They have one daughter, Jane Taylor, born December 11, 1913.

Through various connections, Dr. Taylor has an illustrious lineage. His father, Judge Thomas Wallace Taylor was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, September 25, 1842, was educated at the University of North Carolina, he was also a graduate in law from the University of Virginia. Judge Taylor, a gallant Confederate soldier, suffered a severe wound at Cold Harbor, which retired him from active service. He has been one of the leading members of the Cabell county bar for many years and was Judge of the Criminal court from 1902-1919, retiring after a period of distinguished service. The Taylor line goes back in English history to Baron Taillefer, who came over with William the Conqueror to subjugate Britain. The English descendants became the Earls of Pennington. Colonel James Taylor coming in 1635 to the Colony of Virginia, from Carlisle, Chester County, England, was the founder of this branch of the Taylor family and played a prominent part in the life of the Old Dominion.

His son, Colonel James Taylor, was a member of the House of Burgesses; a Colonial officer; member of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe; while a Taylor was the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the name, Zachary Taylor, was President of the United States. The grandfather of Charles Trueheart Taylor was Charles Henry Kennon Taylor, born 1818, Oxford, Granville county, North Carolina, married Martha Archer Field, daughter of Dr. Thomas Field, and Susan (Green) Field, died at Huntington, 1901. Other branches of the Taylor connection include the Lewises, Kennons, and Pendletons.

Maria Trueheart Taylor, mother of CHARLES TRUEHEART TAYLOR, b. April 8, 1842, daughter of Charles Scott Trueheart, b. Feb. 6, 1810-d. Aug. 3, 1853, and Virginia (Crump) Trueheart, b. Jul. 8, 1816-d. Apr. 10, 1884, native of Powhatan county, Virginia. She was a descendant of Charles Scott, governor of Kentucky, and of Dr. William Crump, minister to Chile during the Tyler administration. Dr. Taylor is descendant, also of Col. Littlebury Mosby, of Goochland, Va., Col. of militia, making him eligible to the Sons of the American Revolution.

ANDREW CARRELL THOMAS

Andrew Carrell Thomas

O MAN in the business life of Cabell county deserves more credit for his own rise to prominence than ANDREW CARRELL THOMAS, vice-president of the Union Bank and Trust Company, of Huntington, West Virginia.

Mr. Thomas was born August 14, 1858, in Lawrence county, Ohio, the son of Benjamin F. Thomas and his wife, Nancy (Stormont) Thomas. While A. C. Thomas received his education in the public schools of his native state, Ohio, he had more than the usual amount of educational opportunities accorded the youths of his generation. Both his parents were teachers, and Mr. Thomas was fortunate in having their close attention to his training at home, where he read avidly from the small stock of choice books, which shaped his literary habits and gave him more than an ordinary range of useful and cultural knowledge at the age when his mind was most receptive.

Leaving school at the age of eighteen, Mr. Thomas began his business career in West Virginia, spending two years in a general store in Quinnimont. He then returned to Ohio, where he taught school for two years, spending the summer vacations in clerking. After this he took charge of a store in the coal fields of West Virginia, giving this up to accept a position as bookkeeper at Ironton, Ohio, where he was engaged for four years, during which time he improved his opportunity by study including shorthand. Thus equipped he went to Nebraska and, for a year and a half, did stenographic work in Omaha, Neb., and St. Joseph, Missouri.

Coming east, Mr. Thomas in 1886, located in Huntington, West Virginia, and has been continuously identified since that time with the business life of the thriving city.

For ten years Mr. Thomas was stenographer and clerk in the employ of The American Car and Foundry Company, where he acquired great experience and knowledge of detail work. He then became associated with the organization of the Union Bank and Trust Company, with which he has since been identified as director, as cashier, and as vice-president. Accurate, conservative, efficient, Mr. Thomas is regarded as one of the experienced bankers of West Virginia.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Thomas is a Republican. He is an active member of the First Presbyterian church, of Huntington, holding the office of elder. Among his fraternal affiliations are: member of F. and A. M.; R. A. C.; K. T.; N. M. S.; (charter member of Beni-Kedem Temple); and member of S. R.

Mr. Thomas in his social life is retiring. He has never sought office, preferring to spend his leisure hours in quiet avocations. He devotes much time to gardening, caring for his flowers at his attractive home on Fifth avenue. He is also a great reader, enjoying particularly biography, stories of adventure, out-of-door tales, and travel narratives.

The Thomas family is widely represented in West Virginia history, but in the main, the lines have originated in Welsh strains. Some of them coming into this state from Pennsylvania.

The family with which Andrew Carrell Thomas is connected, was first represented in America in Maryland, whence it spread into the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and into other states. The ancestor of A. C. Thomas migrated early in the nineteenth century from Maryland to Ohio.

The Thomas family, of Maryland, of English origin, was well represented in the Revolution. One of them saw the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and received for his services a land grant near Cumberland, Maryland. This particular branch was related to Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence. On his grandmother's side, A. C. Thomas is related to the Boyds, a family distinguished in Virginia annals.

The mother of Andrew Carrell Thomas was Nancy Stormont, of ancient Scotch lineage, although the family immigrated to the western part of the Pennsylvania, from the North of Ireland, bringing with it a zeal for the Presbyterian faith, which has characterized the family to the present day.

The McMillan family to which the maternal grandmother of A. C. Thomas belonged, was also of Scotch-Irish descent, a strain which made them as settlers, rugged pillars of the social structure in Pennsylvania, the Shenandoah Valley, and later in the settlements west of the Allegheny mountains, and which includes a large element of the population of West Virginia.

WILLIAM ROOTS THOMPSON

William Roots Thompson

WILLIAM R. THOMPSON, eminent lawyer of Huntington, West Virginia, was born at Coalsmouth, Kanawha county, Virginia (now St. Albans, West Virginia), September 14, 1855, the son of Benjamin S., and Elizabeth (Lewis) Thompson, both of families distinguished in West Virginia and Virginia history.

Mr. Thompson was educated in the schools of Kentucky and West Virginia, and was the first graduate in law from West Virginia University. Admitted to the bar in June, 1879, he began the practice of law that same year at Hinton, Summers county, West Virginia. He located in Huntington in 1892, forming a partnership with Z. Taylor Vinson, who was associated with him until the death of the latter in 1929.

Mr. Thompson has had wide experience in corporation practice, and has appeared in many notable cases in West Virginia and elsewhere. He has always been interested in the concerns of his political party, Democratic, and has often been urged to accept nomination for offices of high degree. He was prosecuting attorney of Summers county, 1880-1884; a member of the legislature, elected from Summers county; assistant United States district attorney for West Virginia, during Cleveland's administration; delegate to the Democratic National convention in 1908. In the campaign of 1912, he was complimented by nomination by acclamation on the Democratic ticket for governor of West Virginia. He ran 15,000 votes ahead of his national ticket and came near election. Mr. Thompson spends his leisure days on his country estate in Virginia, where he is a vestryman of All Saints Chapel, Bangor Parish Episcopal church. He is a York Rite Mason, Shriner, I. O. O. F., Elk, and member of the Guyandotte club at Huntington. Mr. Thompson was master for several terms of the Masonic lodge at Hinton, his former home.

On October 18, 1899, Mr. Thompson married at San Francisco, Sallie Huie, daughter of Dr. George W. Huie, formerly of Kentucky and West Virginia, who located in California in the hectic times of the "Forty Niners." Of this union was one son, Robert Cameron Thompson, born at Huntington, July 25, 1900, and whose early death May 15, 1926, cut short a promising career.

William Roots Thompson has a distinguished ancestry. His grandfather, Phillip Roots Thompson, of Culpeper county, Virginia, settled in 1816 in Kanawha county, Virginia, where he had extensive lands and interests. An able lawyer, he was representative in Congress from 1800-1809, during Jefferson's administration. He built the Episcopal church at St. Albans, and was largely concerned with the affairs of that section. He was married twice, his second wife was Sarah Elizabeth Slaughter, of Culpeper. Of the nine children of this marriage was Benjamin Stanton Thompson, father of WILLIAM ROOTS THOMPSON. He was born at Coalsmouth, Kanawha county, March 26, 1818. A graduate of William and Mary College, he chose law for his profession. During the Civil War, he served with the Confederates as captain with the Thirty-Sixth Regiment of Virginia Infantry, rising to the rank of major, later assigned to Barton's Brigade, Stephenson's Division. After the war, he removed to Flemingsburg, Kentucky, locating later in 1873 at Hinton, where he was postmaster for eight years. He was a Democrat and member of the Episcopal church and died in Huntington, December 29, 1907. He married Elizabeth Lewis, of Mason county. (born October 19, 1819—died July 21, 1907, at Huntington.)

On the maternal side, WILLIAM R. THOMPSON is a descendant of the Lewis family of Virginia. The founder of this family in America, of Scotch-Irish extraction, was John Lewis, who came early in the seventeenth century to Virginia, founding the town of Staunton. He married Margaret Lynn of Scotland in 1716. His sons, Andrew, Thomas, William, and Charles, were all distinguished in Virginia history. Andrew Lewis was a major in Washington's Virginia Regiment in the western campaign of 1754-55, and was made brigadier-general in 1774, becoming chief in command at the Battle of Point Pleasant, fought October 10, 1774. He served as brigadier-general during the Revolution, dying in 1781. WILLIAM R. THOMPSON is a descendant in the fourth generation from Colonel Charles Lewis, who fought in the Battle of Point Pleasant in command of his regiment and lost his life in that engagement. He was born in Augusta county, 1736, and married Sarah Murray, half sister of Colonel Cameron, of Bath county, Virginia. Andrew Lewis, maternal grandfather of WILLIAN R. THOMPSON born in Augusta county, Virginia, removed to Mason county, Virginia, in 1806.

CHARLES WILLIAM THORNBURG

Charles William Thornburg

THE Thornburg family as represented in Cabell county according to reliable sources is of Scotch origin. It has been known in Virginia since early Colonial times.

The great grandfather of Charles William Thornburg was Thomas Thornburg of Shepherdstown, Virginia (West Virginia), who married in 1751 Sarah Shepherd, daughter of Thomas Shepherd and Elizabeth Van Meter. These three families have helped make history in the Lower Shenandoah valley. Captain Thomas Shepherd gave Shepherdstown its name, and married Elizabeth Van Meter in 1733. This latter was the daughter of John Van Meter and his second wife, Margaret, married in 1710. John Van Meter, who came from the Hudson River region into the valleys of the South Branch and Upper Potomac as early as 1725, was the son of Joost Janson Van Meteren and Sarah (Du Bois) Van Meteren (Holland) and Macyken Hendrickson (Holland) who were married in 1646. It was Jan Joosten Van Meteren who immigrated from Holland, arriving in America on the ship "Vox" and who settled in Ulster county, New York, serving as magistrate of Hurley's and of Marbletown, New York, October 1683.

The grandfather of Charles William Thornburg was Hezekiah Thornburg who settled at Wheeling, Virginia (West Virginia), where he was one of the early settlers, and married in 1785 Rachel Crawford whose family played an important part in the development of the northwestern section of this state in the upper Ohio valley.

The father of Charles William Thornburg, Moses Shepherd Thornburg, married Caroline M. Handley, June 8th, 1852. Caroline M. Handley was the daughter of Sampson and Susan Webster (Billups) Handley who were married in 1824.

Sampson Handley was the son of Samuel Handley and Sarah Walker (Harmon) Handley, married in 1797. Samuel Handley was the son of John and Mary (Harrison) Handley, married in 1768. John Handley served in the Revolution in the company of Captain John Vartresse of Jefferson county, Virginia, under command of George Rogers Clark and was made lieutenant in 1782. By act of the first county court of Monroe county, Virginia John Handley became a major on May 22, 1799.

CHARLES WILLIAM THORNBURG was born December 28, 1866 in Cabell county, West Virginia, where his family were among the pioneers of that region. He moved at the age of nineteen years to Guyandotte, West Virginia, and has been a resident of the county of Cabell all his life. Receiving his education in the common schools, Mr. Thornburg began teaching in the Cabell county schools at the age of seventeen years, studying between terms in the Guyandotte schools. He spent a term in Holbrook's Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio.

He is now the senior member of the Thornburg Insurance Agency of Huntington; Secretary-Treasurer of the Hans Watts Realty Company; Secretary-Treasurer of the Acre Land Company. While devoting himself with great concentration to his business affairs Charles Thornburg has found time to give to the interests of his community. For sixteen years he has been the capable chairman of the Board of Trustees of Morris Harvey College at Barboursville, West Virginia, and under his leadership, it has grown from a secondary school to a college conferring the degrees of A. B. and B. S.

Among the offices and memberships in various organizations, civic, social, patriotic and fraternal, held by Mr. Thornburg may be listed: Trustee and member of the Board of Stewards Johnson Memorial church; member of Huntington Rotary Club; member of Huntington Chamber of Commerce; Past Master of the Western Star Lodge No. 11 F. and A. M.; Past High Priest Guyandotte Chapter R. A. M.; Past Commander Huntington Commandery No. 9 K. T.; member of Beni-Kedem Temple A. A. O. N. M. S.; and the first President of Andrew Lewis Chapter No. 2 West Virginia Society Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Thornburg has served as a member of Guyandotte Board of Education and was Recorder of that town. He has been twice President of the West Virginia Association of Insurance Agents and was the first Vice-President of the Thornburg Family Reunion. Like the majority of his family, Mr. Thornburg is a Democrat.

He was married September 5, 1893, at Culpeper, Virginia, to Josephine Harris, daughter of Captain Thomas B. Harris and Nancy Jane (Hitt) Harris. The children of this marriage are: Charles Irving, born in 1896, and Josephine Thornburg Nash, born in 1899.

BUFORD CLEVELAND TYNES

Buford Cleveland Tynes

UFORD CLEVELAND TYNES, prominent Huntington attorney, while not a native of Cabell county, has been closely identified with its affairs since 1910.

Mr. Tynes was born at Rocky Dell, Tazewell county, Virginia, the son of Achilles James, and Harriet Louisa (Fudge) Tynes. Receiving his early education in the public schools, Mr. Tynes was graduated from the Tazewell high school in 1901, and that same fall, entered the University of Virginia. Here he completed two academic courses, and then enrolled as a junior in Virginia Polytechnic Institute from which he received the degree of B. S., in 1905. During the following year Mr. Tynes was an instructor in V. P. I., and was awarded the degree of M. E. in its graduate school in 1906. Two years later Mr. Tynes reentered the University of Virginia for further academic work and for his legal training, and was graduated from that institution in 1910, receiving the degree of L.L.B.

Mr. Tynes is a member of the national fraternity, Phi Kappa Sigma, of the law fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, and of the Raven Society, University of Virginia.

Locating at Huntington, Mr. Tynes began the practice of law in 1910, also maintaining for the years, 1911-1919, law offices at Hazard, Kentucky, practicing in southern West Virginia and eastern Kentucky. Recognized as an authority on real estate and corporation law, Mr. Tynes has had an extensive practice connected with litigation affecting the oil, gas, timber and coal interests. As general counsel and as executive vice-president, he serves a number of the large land-holding companies of southwestern West Virginia and eastern Kentucky. his engineering education and wide experience as an organizer and as an administrator of corporations standing him in good stead in his legal and business associations.

During the World War, Mr. Tynes was attached to the Army Service Corps, A. E. F., and when the Armistice was signed he was under orders at a port of embarkation for France. He received his honorable discharge November 20, 1918, and at that time had been recommended for a commission as first lieutenant.

A Democrat in his political affiliations, Mr. Tynes was nominated by his party for the West Virginia House of Delegates at the May primary, in 1928.

He is now serving his second term as chairman of the Democratic Executive committee of the City of Huntington. A member of the American Bar Association, as well as the bar associations of West Virginia and Kentucky, Mr. Tynes has membership in several important social and civic organizations of Huntington, including the Guyandotte club, the Guyan Country club, and the Huntington Chamber of Commerce. In his religious affiliations Mr. Tynes is a Presbyterian. He is unmarried and has his law offices in the Robson-Prichard Building, Huntington.

The family of Buford C. Tynes has had a close connection with West Virginia history for more than one generation. His father, Major Tynes, served with the Confederate forces throughout the Civil War, and as captain in the Eighth Virginia Cavalry, during the first half of that struggle, was personally associated with many gallant Confederate soldiers from Cabell county and adjoining regions, the list including such men as Colonel Samuel Vinson, Lucian Ricketts, James Sedinger, "Little Joe" Stewart, and the Fergusons. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Tynes, Reuben Fudge, kept Open House for the Border Rangers, idols of the Southerners of that region. Major Tynes served on the staffs of Brigadier-Generals Jenkins and McCausland, of Major-Generals Lomax and Rosser, and of Colonel Corns, seeing action on West Virginia soil at Hawk's Nest, Gauley River, and Sewell Mountain.

Major Tynes, in 1861, as a lieutenant, participated in the attack of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry upon the Ninth West Virginia Infantry (Federals) being recruited by Colonel Whaley at Guyandotte. This attack brought about the burning of the village of Guyandotte by the Federal forces under Colonel Zeigler, U. S. A., as an act of reprisal. Major Tynes surrendered after Appomattox on West Virginia soil at Charleston.

These records indicate the close association the family of Buford C. Tynes has had with Cabell county history.

ZACHARY TAYLOR VINSON

Zachary Taylor Vinson

HE Vinson family to which Zachary Taylor Vinson, eminent Huntington lawyer, capitalist, and leader, belonged, was well known in West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina.

James Vinson, grandfather of Zachary Taylor Vinson, migrated from North Carolina, when a boy, settling in what is now Wayne county, West Virginia. Here he was a pioneer farmer, and died in 1845, at an advanced age. His son, Captain Samuel S. Vinson was born at the old homestead in Wayne county, April 14, 1833. He was a lumberman, a farmer, and prominently connected with the political life of his generation, being a Democrat, and member of the Christian church.

Captain Vinson held his commission in the Eighth Virginia Cavalry, and fought with the Confederate forces, seeing service in many stirring engagements, under the command of General Jones, including the campaign in the historic Shenandoah valley. Captain Vinson was wounded, captured, and confined for a time in the Federal military prison at Frankfort, Kentucky. He married Mary Damron, (born 1836), of Wayne county, the daughter of Samuel Damron (born 1812—died 1906), who was the son of Moses Damron, one of the first settlers in the region, now Wayne county.

ZACHARY TAYLOR VINSON, one of the six children of Samuel S., and Mary (Damron) Vinson, was born in Wayne county, December 22, 1857, and died January 30, 1929. He was educated in the common schools of Wayne county; Bethany College, from which he was graduated in 1878; the Law School of the University of Virginia; and the Boston University Law School. In 1886, Mr. Vinson was licensed to practice law in the supreme court of West Virginia. He located first at Ceredo, but removed in 1887 to Huntington, where he spent practically all of his highly successful professional and business life.

Mr. Vinson built up an extensive law practice and made many important business connections in the forty years he spent in Cabell county. At the time of his death, he was the senior partner of the law firm, Vinson, Thompson, Meek and Scherr, representing many important corporations, including employment as counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Vinson represented many large coal companies in the southern section of West Virginia, and had acquired large holdings in real estate and coal. He was prominent in the development of his section of the state and was associated with the founding of several towns, including Williamson and Central City. Mr. Vinson was active in the councils of the Republican party, but refused to accept nominations to such important offices as that of Governor of West Virginia for which he was urged. He was the originator of the West Virginia Public Service Commission bill now in force. He was a director of the First National Bank of Huntington, a member of the American Bar Association; the Guyandotte club, and the Guyan Country club. His principal hobby was his work as teacher of a Men's Bible class, of the Central Christian church, of which he was an active member. One of the fine things done by Mr. Vinson was his part in the founding of the Christian church at Westmoreland, which the children of Samuel S. and Mary (Damron) Vinson reared to the memory of their devout parents.

Z. T. Vinson was married June 19, 1901, at Richmond, Virginia, to Mary, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Harvie) Chaffin, members of prominent families, in the Old Dominion. Mrs. Vinson is descended from Co'onel John Harvie, member of the Convention of 1775, a signer of the Bill of Rights, and a colonel of the Virginia forces during the Revolution. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Vinson, Taylor Vinson, is a student of law at the University of Virginia.

At the time of Mr. Vinson's death the press of West Virginia paid glowing tributes to his memory. Said one editor most truly: "He rose high as a lawyer, a business man, a leader in politics, a Bible teacher, and a real student of public questions. He gained a position of prominence and earned money, with brains and by hard work; but the boys and girls struggling amid conditions that put opportunity a little farther away each year, had a sympathetic friend and fearless advocate in him. He left his footprints in honor. It will be written of him in truth, that a man passed this way."

HENRY CLAY WARTH

Henry Clay Warth

HE Warth family, to which Henry Clay Warth, prominent jurist of Cabell county, belongs, is closely identified with the pioneer history of West Virginia. At the residence of John Warth at what is now Willow Grove, Jackson county was formed in May, 1831.

The first representative of this immediate family in America was Robert Warth, who emigrated from the Isle of Man, settling in Frederick county, Virginia, where he bought a large tract of land, afterward historic as part of Cedar Creek battlefield. George Warth, of Frederick county, Virginia, served with the Dunmore forces in the campaign of 1774, and afterwards fought with the Continental army in the American Revolution. Following the westward trend of migration after the Revolution, he came by way of Brown's Fort down the Ohio river, landing at what is now Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia and crossed the Ohio in 1787, to Fort Harmar, before the town of Marietta had been laid out. This hardy pioneer left descendants in Washington county. A son, Robert, was killed by the Indians in the uprising of 1794; and two other sons, John and George Jr., were engaged in the perilous task of transporting the mails from Marietta down the Ohio river. These two sons established the family of Warth on both sides of the Ohio river, one at Willow Grove, on the western Virginia shore, and the other, in Meigs county, Ohio. George Warth, Jr., married Ruth Fleahart, of Newton, Virginia, and after a stay of some time in western Virginia, they removed to Meigs county, Ohio, where they both lived at the time of their death. His name is commemorated through a monument erected by the Government at Great Bend, Meigs county, in honor of his valiant service on the western frontier. Robert A. Warth, son of George Warth, Jr., and Ruth (Fleahart) Warth, was born in Virginia in 1800. He spent most of his active life in what is now Jackson county, marrying Mary Johnson, of Virginia. His son, John A. Warth, born at Warth's Bottom, Jackson county, August 6, 1847, was a farmer in that region for many years, removing in 1903, to Mason county, where he is still actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Ann Starcher, (b. 1856—d. 1923), member of an old pioneer family of Jackson county. The children of this union are: Myrtle F., Mrs. William Hall, Ocean View, Virginia; HENRY CLAY; Arthur L., Garnett, Kansas; and Mary Belle, Peoria, Kansas.

Henry Clay Warth has a distinguished record of war service represented in his ancestry. George Warth was a soldier of the Revolution; William Starcher, his grandfather, on his maternal side, fought with the Union forces for four years and was captured and confined in Libbey Prison; Charles Warth, an uncle, served under the Stars and Bars with Stonewall Jackson's men; while Henry Clay Warth was transport secretary with the Y. M. C. A. during the World War, making six crossings with the U. S. S. Huron.

HENRY CLAY WARTH was born at Willow Grove, Jackson county, February 11, 1878. Receiving his early education in the public schools, he was graduated from Marshall College in 1900; received the degree of A.B., from Oberlin College, 1905; and was graduated from the Law School of the University of Virginia, 1907. He took up the practice of his profession at Huntington, West Virginia, where his rise has been rapid. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1913-15, and, in 1924, became Judge of the Common Pleas court. Judge Warth is a Democrat and an active member of the First Congregational church, of Huntington. He owns property of value in Huntington and is the vice-president of the Ohio Valley Bank.

His fraternal affiliations include: The Elks, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Improved Order of Red Men, and Odd Fellows.

Judge Warth is especially interested in music, and is associated with all civic movements of a musical nature in Huntington. He is a member of Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce, and of the Cabell and the State Bar Associations. An athlete in his school days, Judge Warth played with the football teams of Marshall College and of Oberlin College.

Judge Warth married in 1899 Ruth A. Parsons, (d. 1927), daughter of Chester F., and Mandana (Shaw) Parsons, prominent pioneers of Cabell county. The son of this union is Henry King Warth, born August 30, 1906. Judge Warth married August 9, 1928, at St. Louis, Margaret J. McCarthy, daughter of the Rev. John McCarthy and Sadie McCarthy. Dr. McCarthy was formerly the pastor of the First Congregational church at Huntington.

The Warths reside in a handsome home on Water street.

LENNA LOWE YOST

Lenna Lowe Yost

HILE Cabell county claims Lenna Lowe Yost as a resident, she is known not only throughout her native state, West Virginia, but nationally as well, as an outstanding figure in public life. Particularly has she been recognized as a pioneer in the strenuous campaigns for Woman's Suffrage and for her effective work for Prohibition.

Her political and honorary achievements as shown by recognition on governmental boards, on commissions, and political party committees are many. She was appointed a member of the State Board of Education in 1922,—the first woman member and reappointed in 1928 for another term of six years. She is a member of the Board of Trustees of Wesleyan College. Twice she was appointed by the President of the United States to represent officially this country at the International Congress Against Alcoholism, first at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1921, and again, at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1923.

In line with her conviction that politics is the science of government and that women should assume responsibility in political parties, she has served as a member of the Republican National Committee, chairman of the Republican Women's State Executive Committee in 1920, chairman of the Platform Committee, Republican State Convention, 1922, and has the distinction of being the first woman to preside over the State Republican Convention, held in Wheeling in 1920.

Born at Basnettville, Marion county, West Virginia, Mrs. Yost was educated at West Virginia Wesleyan College, and Northern University, but her greatest educational training has been received in the broad field of endeavor, into which her special aptitude and her particular endowment have led her.

She was married, in 1899, to Ellis A. Yost, of Marion county, now a prominent lawyer of Huntington, who has been a member of the West Virginia legislature, and is at present Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of West Virginia.

Mrs. Yost has been particularly fortunate in her domestic life, as her husband shares her political interests, while her son, Leland, born 1902, is showing a talent for original work in the musical field. His recent song, "Twilight," is being sung by some of the prominent concert singers of America.

Possibly no other woman in West Virginia political life has been so honored with responsible appointments as Lenna Lowe Yost. Undoubtedly the greatest factor in her successful public career, aside from her fortunate personality, has been her concentrated and persistent efforts in the interest of the causes she has espoused.

Writing of this distinguished woman in the Woman's Home Companion, Anna Steese Richardson pays Mrs. Yost this tribute: "Her ideal has always been education—not for herself alone, but for her sex, for the people of her own state, for the United States at large—education in the bigger things of life and the most progressive—she had made her reputation as a worker in her home state, West Virginia, long before she entered the political field at Washington. Today she is one of the most popular and the most authoritative workers in the Woman's Division of the Republican National Committee.

"Perhaps her political slogan might be 'Do it first!' She is quiet, unaggressive, distinctly feminine in type, but gifted with foresight and a determination to carry through."

Mrs. Yost belongs to various organizations, social and civic, aside from her political affiliations. Among those in which she is particularly interested, and her official connections therein, may be mentioned: The National League of American Pen Women, in which she is chairman of organization of the West Virginia Branch; Daughters of the American Revolution; Honorary member of the Mortar Board (sorority); State President of the West Virginia Women's Christian Temperance Union, 1908-19; State President of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association; State Chairman of Legislation of the West Virginia Federation of Women's clubs; Washington Representative of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Huntington may be justly proud to claim this daughter of her adoption, who may be rated as one of the most representative women of Cabell county.

Harry H. Darnall

HARRY H. DARNALL, prominent lawyer of Huntington, West Virginia, was born May 13, 1884, in Henry county, Virginia, the son of Henry N., and Mary Louise (Hairston) Darnall.

Mr. Darnall received his education in the public schools; in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia; and at Washington and Lee, Lexington, Virginia. He was admitted to the practice of law before the Supreme Court of Virginia in 1907, and coming that same year to West Virginia, practiced law at Beckley, Raleigh county, for three years, when he removed to Huntington, where he has since been located.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Darnall is a Democrat. He has been mayor of Beckley, a member of the West Virginia senate, and was the nominee for Congress from the Fourth Congressional district of West Virginia, in 1928, making a splendid showing, considering the odds in the party alignment.

Mr. Darnall is regarded as one of the leading members of the Cabell county bar, and is particularly successful in criminal practice in which he is recognized as a skillful and brilliant lawyer, having great resourcefulness as well as forcefulness in presentation.

In his church affiliations, Mr. Darnall is a Presbyterian, and he is connected with the following fraternal organizations: Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, Junior Order of U. A. M., and Elks. In the last named order, Mr. Darnall is a Past Exalted Ruler, and in 1919, he was District Deputy Exalted Ruler of the Order of Elks in West Virginia.

Mr. Darnall married, June 4, 1908, Emma Holderby, daughter of Edward Sydney and Columbia (Stewart) Holderby, both descendants from prominent pioneer families of Cabell county. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Darnall, William Holderby, was one of the earliest settlers in what is now Cabell county, while her grandfather, James Holderby, was an influential and wealthy pioneer, owning the land on which Marshall College stands, and specifying in the deed that the land was always to be used for school purposes. The property, which has been in possession of this family for a century and a quarter, is still owned by the descendants with no transfers, or change of ownership.

The children of Harry H., and Emma (Holderby) Darnall are: Harry Holderby, born 1910, and Lucy Holderby, born 1919.

The lineage of Harry H. Darnall is a notable one in the Old Dominion. The Darnalls are of French extraction, going to England with William the Conqueror, and the first one of this immediate branch immigrated to America, settling in the Virginia Colony in 1621.

The grandfather of Harry H. Darnall was a prosperous planter and slave owner in Virginia, while, on his maternal side, he is the grandson of Robert Hairston, a Virginian, son of George Hairston, who with two brothers had vast holdings in Virginia, including 1700 slaves. George Hairston was a colonel in the Continental army and was prominent in the public life of Virginia. He was a member of its first senate, and continued in this office for more than fifteen terms, terminating his connection with the assembly with his death. A sister of George Hairston was the mother of General Jubal Early, intrepid leader of the Confederacy.

Henry M. Darnall, father of HARRY H. DARNALL, was for thirty years a banker at Roanoke, Virginia, and was recognized as one of the ablest financiers of the South. He was a member of the Virginia Bankers' Association, which he helped to organize. In 1895, Mr. Darnall in this body proposed the principles and presented a written draft of a law which corresponded in its basic provisions with the Federal Reserve Act passed years later, but for which Mr. Darnall has never received due credit. He was a Commissioner of Revenue of the city of Roanoke, president of its school board, and accounted the prime mover in securing its modern public school system. Mr. Darnall died in 1916, at the early age of fifty-seven. His widow, Mrs. Mary (Hairston) Darnall, spends much of her time in Bradenton, Florida. The children of this union are: Mary, Roanoke; HARRY H.; Thomas, lawyer, Roanoke; and Elizabeth, Bradenton, Florida.

While not a native of Cabell county, Harry H. Darnall has become closely associated with its social and civic interests, and, in his successful professional career, has justified the promise of his splendid lineage.

Lilian M. Hackney

LILIAN M. HACKNEY, one of the leading women educators of West Virginia, has been identified with the educational and cultural development of Cabell county for the greater part of her professional life.

Miss Hackney born in Monongalia county, the daughter of Samuel Hackney and Sarah Ann (Sanders) Hackney, was educated in the public schools of Morgantown; the Morgantown Female Academy; and received the degree of A.B. from West Virginia University in 1893. She has done extensive graduate work in Cornell, Columbia, Chicago University, and the University of Marburg, Germany. Miss Hackney has been a member of the faculty of Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, since 1895, and is head of the department of mathematics. During her vacation periods, Miss Hackney has spent her time in European travel, broadening her cultural outlook and studying in the leading universities at home and abroad. She has a wide acquaintance with the educational problems of her native state, and has made an unusual record as a teacher. She is a member of the American Mathematical Society; the Mathematical Association of America; the American Association of University Women, and is treasurer of its Huntington branch. Miss Hackney holds a life membership in the Huntington Woman's Club, and was one of its earliest members.

The family history of Miss Hackney is identified with the early annals of Monongalia county, while the name Hackney frequently appears in the records of the Shenandoah Valley.

In the spring of 1756, a band of Indians commanded by a French officer crossed the Allegheny mountains at Mills Gap, destroying the settlements of the whites and massacreing the settlers. A little boy, by the name of Hackney carried the news of the coming of the Indians to Fort John Evans. The men of the fort at the time were away for the day burying a comrade, who had fallen a victim to savage atrocity. Mrs. Evans called the boys and told them to beat the sound "To Arms!" on the drums, which frightened the prowling savages to flight.

Such is the hardihood of the pioneer strain in Miss Hackney's ancestry. According to the historian, Riley: "Thomas Hackney came to Monongalia county, Virginia, along with the Coles, Willeys, Flemings, and others soon after the close of the Revolution."

Samuel Hackney, son of Thomas Hackney, (born 1832—died 1913), spent his life in Monongalia county, where he had distinction as a Methodist and Democrat, being the first Democrat elected to the office of sheriff, 1876-1880, in a strongly Republican county, which did not elect another Democrat to that office for fifty years.

Sarah Ann (Sanders) Hackney, wife of Samuel Hackney was born 1837, died 1902. She was the daughter of John Sanders, and his wife, Elizabeth (Houston) Sanders, and was the descendant in the third generation from John Sanders (Saunders), settler—born 1762—died 1823—and his wife, Esther (Griffih) Sanders, born 1781, died 1815.

John Saunders, in the year 1800, bought land along the Monongalia river and on Robinson's Run, where the family settled, and held the office of Internal Revenue collector, appointed by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of State under Thomas Jefferson, President.

The Houston line of Miss Hackney's family dates back to the immigrant, Robert R. Houston, who came to America in 1664. He lived near Snow Hill, Delaware, where the family had prominent connections. A grandson, Robert H. Houston, born 1730—died 1791, married Mary Purnell, was a member of the Council of Safety, and of the House of the Assembly in 1784. His son, Purnell Houston, born 1755—died 1835, enlisted in the Delaware militia.

Through this ancestor, Miss Hackney is eligible for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

John Lee Hawkins

OHN LEE HAWKINS, prominent business man of Huntington, West Virginia, was born July 28, 1861, in Louisa county, Virginia, the son of Edward Pinkard Hawkins and Martha Jane (Anderson) Hawkins.

Educated in the public schools of Virginia and by a tutor, Mr. Hawkins added telegraphy and shorthand to his educational training, both of which served him well in his early business experience.

He went from Louisa county, in 1878, to Richmond, Virginia, where he became clerk in the general offices of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. From there on January 13, 1883, he came to Huntington, West Virginia, where he took a position as chief clerk at the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway shops, remaining until March, 1886, when he located in Atlanta, Georgia, taking a position with the Southern Railway Company. In November of that same year, Mr. Hawkins removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained until March, 1891, as Superintendent of the N. N., and M. V. Railway Company. Returning to Huntington, Mr. Hawkins has since made it his permanent home.

He is vice-president and treasurer of the Emmons-Hawkins Hardware Company, a large concern, which his tireless energy and acumen have helped to build. He was president of the Fulton Tool Company from 1915 to 1918, when he sold his interest. He is also president of the Columbia Gas Stove Manufacturing Company. In his political affiliations, Mr. Hawkins is a Democrat, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Houston in 1928. He was a member of the Huntington Board of Education for years, holding the office of its president for nine years. A member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, Mr. Hawkins holds the record of thirty-eight years of service as deacon, while he has taught a Men's Bible class for twenty-five years in its Sunday School. Mr. Hawkins is a Thirty-Second degree Mason and Shriner; Past Eminent Commander of the Huntington Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar; and is a trustee of the Masonic Temple Association. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the United Commercial Travelers.

Mr. Hawkins finds his chief interests in his home, his church, and his business, but takes his recreation on the golf course, still enthusiastic enough for a thirty-six hole play.

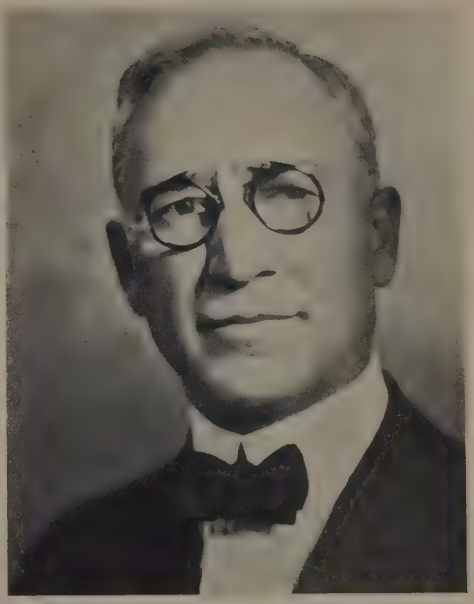
At Covington, Kentucky, on December 11, 1884, Mr. Hawkins married Virginia Eleanor Beuhring, the daughter of Frederick Dañenberg and Frances Eliza (Miller) Beuhring, both members of prominent families in Cabell county and adjoining regions. The children of this union are: Nan Lee, Frederick Marshall, Louise Beuhring, John Howell, Eleanor Dañenberg.

The Hawkins family, of English extraction, settled in Virginia, where that name was known in the Colony as early as 1635. The grandfather of JOHN LEE HAWKINS was Thomas R. Hawkins, of Orange county, Virginia, a slaveholder and owner of a large plantation. He was a minister of the Baptist faith, as was his son, Edward Pinkard Hawkins, father of JOHN LEE.

Edward Pinkard Hawkins born in 1829 in Orange county, Virginia, was a prominent preacher in Goochland, Louisa, and Spottsylvania counties, continuing his active ministry until 1914. He fought during the Civil War on the side of the Confederacy, and was a Mason and a Democrat. He married Martha Jane Anderson, of Louisa county, who died in 1918. Of the eleven children of this union—six boys and five girls—only three sons survive.

The Beuhring family with which Mr. Hawkins is associated by marriage is an old one in Cabell county pioneer history. Frederick G. L. Beuhring came to America, locating first in Baltimore. Removing to Barboursville, Virginia, he soon afterward took up his residence at "Maple Grove" the old Scales place, in 1838. He owned part of the land upon which the new city of Huntington was located. A prominent shipping merchant in his day, he served as a member of the Virginia legislature, was a member of the County court, and a trustee of Marshall Academy in 1838. He married Frances Eliza Dañenburg, before coming to Virginia. Mrs. Hawkins descends from Christian Miller, Revolutionary soldier, and his son, John Miller, early settler in the Kanawha valley, and from Major William Clendenin, who fought at the Battle of Point Pleasant, and has left illustrious descendants in the Kanawha and Guyandotte regions.

Morris P. Shawkey



ONE of the outstanding men of Cabell county is Morris P. Shawkey, president of Marshall College.

The family to which Morris P. Shawkey belongs, is in its sixth generation in America. George Shawkey, father of Morris, was born near Bremen, Germany, in 1834, and came with his parents to America, locating in Sigel, western Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming and in the lumber business. He married Anne Elizabeth Witherspoon, born 1840, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Shawkey may feel great pride in the Witherspoon connection, as his mother is a descendant of the family of John Witherspoon, signer of the Declaration of Independence, president of Princeton College, and eminent statesman. Anne Witherspoon Shawkey was also descended from the Siverleys, distinguished family of Philadelphia.

While injuries exempted George Shawkey from military service, three uncles of Morris P. Shawkey paid the sacrifice of their lives in the Civil War with the Union forces.

MORRIS PURDY SHAWKEY, one of nine children, was born February 17, 1868, at Sigel, Pennsylvania. Educated in the public schools, at Bellevue Academy, Oberlin College, and Ohio Wesleyan University, he received his A. B. Degree in 1894; his A. M. in 1909; and his Doctor's degree in 1913. West Virginia Wesleyan College conferred upon him the honorary degree of L.L.D. in June, 1928.

Dr. Shawkey has had wide experience in educational life. While in college, he taught school in Pennsylvania and in Kansas, was for a year, superintendent of schools in Reynolds, North Dakota, and later became head of the normal department of Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, West Virginia. He came to Charleston, W. Va., in 1897, as chief clerk in the state department of schools. His wide knowledge of educational matters made his services invaluable in the revision and preparation of school texts. As member of the West Virginia legislature he did notable work as chairman of the committee on education. Elected superintendent of the public schools of Kanawha county in 1906, and he became, in 1908, State Superintendent of Free Schools of West Virginia. Since September, 1923, he has filled the office of President of Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia.

Dr. Shawkey has written, "A Geography of West Virginia"; "Story of West Virginia," and has recently completed another historical work on his state. He was editor of the West Virginia School Journal; was President of the State Board of Education; is a member of the National Educational Association. Dr. Shawkey has found time for travel and for lecturing. He is greatly interested in a Men's Bible class in his home city and is active in his civic and church connections. The list of organizations in which he functions include: Rotary; Methodist Episcopal church; and Chamber of Commerce; while his fraternities are: Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, and Phi Delta Theta. The astonishing progress that Marshall College has made under Dr. Shawkey's leadership shows his ability as an executive.

Dr. Shawkey, on January 22, 1902, was married to Elizabeth L. Carver, daughter of John and Frances Evans Carver. Mrs. Shawkey's father was a prominent coal operator of West Virginia. The children of this union are: Morris Carver, John Witherspoon, and Leonard Asbury.

College president, editor, writer, lecturer, and a leader in his community in church and civic bodies, Dr. Shawkey is one of the representative men of West Virginia.

Henry Simms

THE Simms family of ancient lineage has an interesting record in English history as far back as 1492, when the Earl of Northumberland was granted his coat of arms. The progenitor of the Simms family in America was Sir John Simms who located in Philadelphia, where in St. Peter's churchyard may still be seen a gravestone bearing the Simms coat of arms. The descendants have scattered throughout Maryland, Virginia, and other southern states.

The paternal grandfather of HENRY SIMMS was Robert Marshall Simms, born 1813 in Culpeper county, Virginia, who, migrating to Kanawha county, Virginia, in 1824, located there, where he was a planter and slaveholder. When the Civil War brought up the issue of slavery so forcibly, Mr. Simms freed his slaves. He died in 1891 at Scary, West Virginia.

Henry Clay Simms, son of Robert Marshall Simms, was born June 10, 1846, in Kanawha county. He was one of the most distinguished men at the West Virginia bar, practicing law for more than fifty years in Huntington, W. Va., where he located in 1873. A graduate of Harvard College, Mr. Simms had already seen active service in the Civil War with the Confederate forces, enlisting when merely a lad. He was married to Katherine Findlay Lyons, born 1860, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a daughter of William A. Lyons, originally of New York, but engaged for many years in business in Allegheny. The children of this marriage were: HENRY; Mary, Mrs. George W. Keller; and Robert Marshall, died July 2, 1917.

H. C. Simms, while of a retiring disposition, scholarly, and cultured in his tastes, sought no offices, he was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of his day. Preferring his library and the quiet social contacts of close friends to the glamour of public life, through his brilliant legal training and his wide learning he commanded a position as leader in the professional and social life of Huntington—a position he maintained until his death December 6, 1906.

HENRY SIMMS, son of Henry Clay Simms and Katherine (Lyons) Simms, was born May 7, 1885. He was graduated at the early age of sixteen from Marshall College, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from West Virginia University in June, 1905. This same fall he was admitted to the Cabell county bar, and had the distinction of being the youngest lawyer practicing at that time in the state. He began his legal career in the offices of his father's firm, Simms & Enslow. Upon the death of his father, he was admitted as member of the firm still bearing the name of Simms & Enslow. A year later he formed a partnership with Frank B. Enslow, Jr., and Lewis Staker. Three years later Mr. Enslow retired to give attention to his growing business interests and the firm is now Simms & Staker.

Mr. Simms was married June 19, 1913, to Mary Hinchman Mann, daughter of Benjamin F. Mann and Ella (Beard) Mann, at Fort Spring, Greenbrier county. Here the Manns have been prominent for several generations. Thomas Mann, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Simms settled in Monroe county, four miles from Fort Spring, and saw service under General Wayne. He was killed by Indians in 1794, while in service. The Manns had vast holdings of land, and Thomas Mann, grandfather of Mrs. Simms was in the Confederate service, and was prominent in the early history of Greenbrier. The maternal branch of Mrs. Simms family, the Beards, have been prominent in Pocahontas and Greenbrier counties for the past seventy years. The children of Henry and Mary (Mann) Simms are: Eleanor Mann Simms, aged thirteen, and Robert Marshall, aged nine.

Henry Simms was prosecuting attorney of Cabell county, 1913-17. He is vestryman of Trinity Episcopal church; a Democrat in his political affiliations; a member of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce; member of the Huntington Lodge No. 3113, B. P. O. E., of which he has been Exalted Ruler; member of the Guyan Valley Country club. An honor which came to Mr. Simms was his selection by the West Virginia Bar Association to represent it at the joint meeting of the British and American Bar Associations held in July, 1924, in London, England.

While Mr. Simms has been actively and continuously engaged in the practice of his profession since 1905, he has had other business connections which have required his close personal attention. He has been, like his father, inclined to ask little in the way of public recognition in office, but has chosen to devote himself to the faithful duties of his legal profession, in which he has been most successful.

William Sampson Vinson

WILLIAM SAMPSON VINSON is connected with many of the oldest families in the Cabell county settlement. His father Dr. Bennett Clay Vinson, son of William Vinson, was born in Gallatin, Tennessee, and removed when very young to Missouri. Here Bennett Vinson received his degree in the Medical College at St. Louis, and began the practice of his chosen profession.

Mary Frances Simmons, of Cabell county, West Virginia, on a visit to her sister in Missouri, met the young physician, Dr. Vinson, and two years afterward the romance culminated in marriage. February 19, 1861, they returned to her native county of Cabell, where they made their permanent home.

Dr. Vinson was for more than a quarter of a century a prominent physician in Milton, W. Va. He was a Democrat and served a term as member of the West Virginia legislature, as well as taking an active part in the affairs of his community.

Through his mother, Mary Simmons Vinson, William S. Vinson has close associations with the pioneer life of Cabell county. Mrs. Vinson's father, William Simmons, of Maryland, located in Guyandotte, Virginia, early in the nineteenth century. He married Mary Kilgore, daughter of Thomas Kilgore, one of the wealthy slaveholders in the early days of settlement, and owner of a plantation of a thousand acres in Cabell county. He was trustee of the first town established in Cabell county, Guyandotte, created in 1810.

Sampson Saunders, who married a sister of Thomas Kilgore, another prominent Virginian, settled early in Cabell, had the largest number of slaves ever owned in that region, and held large tracts of land. He left a vast estate, and among the bequests a plantation of nearly two thousand acres, inherited by his niece, Mary Kilgore, who married William Simmons. Another connection is that with the Morris family. A daughter of Thomas Kilgore, Martha, married a descendant of William Morris, progenitor of the line of Morrises in Kanawha and Cabell counties. His son, John Morris, established a branch of the family in Cabell county. John Morris was the largest individual land owner within the boundaries of Cabell county from that early time to the present day. This family in Cabell county gave an illustrious bishop to the Methodist church, Thomas Asbury Morris. It was John Morris, grandson of William Morris, settler, whose son, Charles K. Morris, married Martha Kilgore, who had large property bequeathed her by her uncle, Sampson Saunders, great-great-uncle of W. S. Vinson.

Among the prominent pioneer families with which that of William S. Vinson is connected by marriage is the Love family from Prince William county, Virginia, which settled in 1814 in Cabell county. Every branch of these families has a record of Revolutionary or other early war service.

WILLIAM SAMPSON VINSON, son of Bennett Clay, and Mary (Simmons) Vinson, was born at Milton, West Virginia. He was educated in the public schools, Marshall College, and at Dunsmore College, Staunton, Virginia. Studying medicine for a time with his father, Mr. Vinson was compelled by the death of his father to abandon the pursuit of this profession, and became a clerk in the Boggess drug store, in Huntington, West Virginia. In 1896, he bought the Fountain Drug Store, and conducted it until 1913 when, with his brother, Bennett C. Vinson and others, he organized the Huntington Drug Company, which has expanded until it has become under the skillful guidance of Mr. Vinson, its president, the largest wholesale drug house in the tri-state district it serves. Among the number of important business enterprises with which Mr. Vinson is connected is the Community Savings and Loan Company, of which he is vice-president. Mr. Vinson also has valuable real estate holdings in Huntington. He is a member of the Baptist church, a Democrat in his political affiliations, an Elk, and member of the Guyan Country club. He is unmarried.

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